

ARMY

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JOURNAL.

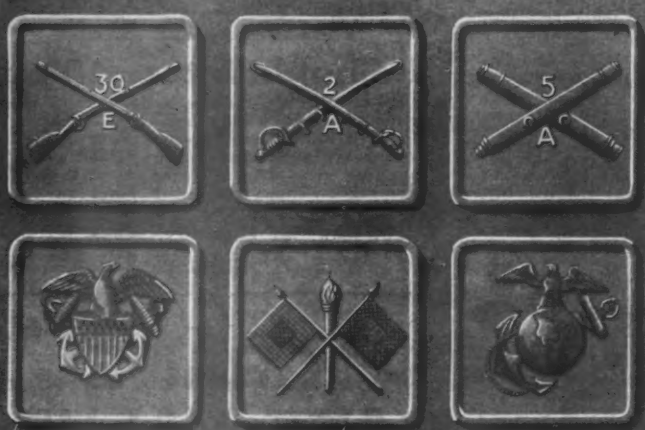
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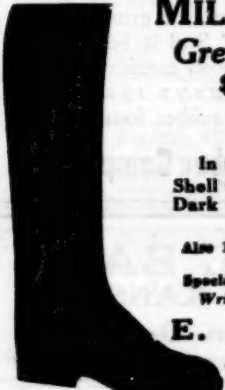
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CLASSIFICATION WITH ELIMINATION.

Process Not New in the Army.

Among some Army officers and the members of the House Committee on Military Affairs, there appears to be a belief that the classification of Army officers, with elimination of the unfit, as provided in Sec. 24b, act of June 4, 1920, is something new. In the hearings on the proposed amendment of this section there developed among the members of the House Committee a feeling of surprise and chagrin that both the tentative classification and the final classification for elimination of Army officers should have been a duty devolving upon one board of general officers. In the view of the Representatives who expressed their opposition to such a course, this was judgment by "the grand jury which brought the charges upon which the officer was haled before the court." And yet there is abundant precedent for this interpretation of the law on the part of the War Department. G.O. No. 86, War Dept., May 9, 1865, provided, so far as known, for the first classification with elimination in the history of the Army. This order directed that lists were to be made of the Volunteer officers then in the Army, who were to be classified according to merit to be determined by boards of officers and reported to the War Department. The order stated: "Reports will state what officers, in the opinion of the boards, should be discharged."

In comparison with the procedure under Sec. 24b, still another classification with elimination, that of 1870, is of peculiar interest. This classification was made under the provision of Sec. 11, act of July 15, 1870, a provision which might have served as a model for the act of June 4, 1920. Sec. 11 read: "That the General of the Army and commanding officers of the several military departments of the Army shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, forward to the Secretary of War a list of officers serving in their respective commands deemed by them unfit for the proper discharge of their duties from any cause except injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty, setting forth specifically in each case the cause of such unfitness. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to constitute a board to consist of one major general, one brigadier general and three colonels, three of said officers to be selected from among those appointed to the Regular Army on account of distinguished service in the Volunteer force during the late war, and on recommendation of such board the President shall muster out of the Service any of the said officers so reported, with one year's pay; but such muster-out shall not be ordered without allowing such officer a hearing before such board to show cause against it."

Special Orders No. 265, War Dept., Oct. 5, 1870, designated the board which was to convene "to examine officers unfit for the proper discharge of their duties," the president of the board being Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. Succeeding special orders issued in October and November, 1870, carried lists of officers ordered before the board on "allegations of unfitness," or directed an officer so classified "to forward a waiver if he does not desire to appear before the board." As a result of the action of the Hancock Board, G.O. No. 1, War Dept., Jan. 2, 1871, contained a long list of officers mustered out with a year's pay under the provisions of Sec. 11, act of July 15, 1870.

Aside from the question of the justice of the procedure, the 1870 elimination law in particular established the precedent for a single board of high ranking officers making the decisions as to elimination of alleged unfit Army officers, and for a hearing and review by the same board on its recommendations. The provision of Sec. 24b, act of June 4, 1920, is much more liberal to the officers retired or discharged because it must be determined whether classification for discharge is due to "neglect, misconduct or avoidable habits" of the officer concerned; while the exception in the law of 1870 is for "injuries incurred or disease contracted in the line of their duty." In 1870 classification was of the simplest, first based on reports on officers by their commanding officers, second, on the consideration of the Hancock Board, before which the officer on the list for elimination might appear or not as he pleased. The present law provides a tentative classification upon the record; a hearing before a court of inquiry whose function is to inquire into the facts of record, at which the officer may be represented by counsel and produce witnesses; final classification; review by the classification board; elimination, if the findings warrant; and a further revision if ordered by the President. In 1870 the board recommended elimination and on the President's order officers were mustered out of the Service forthwith with a year's pay of their grade. Older officers recall that the Hancock Board was known throughout the Army in 1870 as the "benzene board" because it was convened to "clean out of the commissioned personnel the soiled spots."

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO U.S. SOLDIERS' HOME.

Col. W. T. Wood, U.S.A., secretary of the Board of Commissioners, U.S. Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., directs the attention of applicants for admission to the home to a regulation approved by the Secretary of War on Dec. 27, 1920. This provides that only those who have had some service as enlisted men in the Regular Army are eligible for admission. These include every soldier, active, retired or honorably discharged, who has served twenty years or more in the Army, which includes the Regular, Volunteer or National Army, U.S. Guards or National Guard called or drafted into the Federal service; every soldier of the same units who is rendered incapable of earning his own livelihood by reason of disease or wounds incurred in the military service of the United States, and in the line of duty; and other soldiers of similar units who were enlisted men in the Army during any war, who have had service where the armed forces of the United States have been employed and their lives hazarded in military operations, or who

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INCOME TAX ON ARMY EMOLUMENTS.

Due to the increased compensation allowed under the act of May 18, 1920, more Army officers will compute their income tax for the calendar year 1920 than in any previous year. It should be noted that first lieutenants of the Air Service may be affected and all single officers with the rank of captain, in foreign service, drawing longevity pay for over ten years' service. New rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are of interest to the Army personnel, and interpret the income tax law as related to Service emoluments.

Mileage and Subsistence Allowance.

In previous years the entire amount of mileage received was reported as income and the actual, necessary traveling expenses were claimed as a deduction; now, for calendar year 1920, according to a new ruling, the proportionate part of the traveler's living expenses when at home should be deducted from the actual, necessary traveling expenses and the remainder deducted from the amount of mileage paid, the balance being taxable income. For an example, an officer having a family of three travels 3,000 miles in five days and is entitled to mileage (at seven cents per mile) of \$210. His railroad fares and other travel expenses are \$173. He estimates his expenses at home per month at \$252, made up of rent, \$90; grocery bills, etc., \$102; servant hire, \$60. One-third of this, or \$84, may be taken as his own home expense per month. One-sixth of this for the period of travel (five days) would be \$14. This he must deduct from the \$173 for travel expenses, leaving \$159. This deducted from his mileage of \$210 leaves taxable income of \$51. If, however, such a calculation showed a loss in the reimbursement for travel expenses for official travel, the loss may be credited as a deduction from income tax.

If an individual receives per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence and this is less than his ordinary expenditures the difference would be a loss and deductible from income; but any excess of allowance over the ordinary expenditures would be taxable income. Details as to these questions of travel expenditure, etc., may be found in Treasury Decision 3101 and mimeograph letter 2688, copies of which may be obtained "from any collector of Internal Revenue."

Returns; Extension of Time Abroad.

A person whose only income is from compensation for active service in the military forces of the U.S. need make no income tax return for 1920 if this compensation is less than \$3,500 plus \$1,000 in the case of a single person, or plus \$2,000 in the case of a married person. If income exceeds this, return must be rendered even though an additional exemption of \$200 may be claimed for each dependent person under eighteen years, or who is defective and receives chief support from the taxpayer. Returns should be made on or before March 15.

Those who owing to duty outside the United States did not submit returns for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, and who have returned to the United States, should render returns for these years on forms pertaining to each year, since these differ from present forms, and computation may thus be more readily made. Internal revenue forms, it is stated, can be obtained from any collector of Internal Revenue, bank or post office (Judging from the experience of the average business house, however, we wish the Service joy in the endeavor to obtain the proper form).

The extension of time for making returns due to disturbed conditions, for those abroad, includes persons in military and naval service on duty outside the United States; and is "for such period as may be necessary, not exceeding ninety days after proclamation by the President of the end of the war with Germany." Porto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands are outside the United States in the same sense, and the extension applies similarly to those possessions. Alaska and Hawaii, however, are included as a part of the United States in the geographical sense. Taxpayers in Alaska, who are unable to file their returns on or before March 15, 1921, should file them as soon after as possible, attaching an affidavit explaining cause of delay.

Where extension of time has been granted taxpayer should certify in an affidavit that he is, for example, on duty in military or naval service outside the U.S.

DISPERSION OF PROJECTILES.

Investigations recently carried on as to the dispersion of projectiles, including experiments at Aberdeen Proving Ground, have shown that the dispersion of field high explosive projectiles ranging in caliber from 75-mm. to 8-inch is mainly due to the behavior of the projectile in the part of the trajectory near the gun. One shot may have, say, a range of 16,000 yards and the next shot, although the two shells are apparently identical, 16,100 yards. This variation of the range from round to round is called the dispersion. It had previously been shown that as the projectile leaves the gun it executes a series of periodic swings similar to the swing of a clock pendulum; the plane in which the swings occur rotates uniformly; amplitude of the swing in the case of some service projectiles is as great as eight degrees on either side of the trajectory, but it varies considerably from round to round. As the projectile reaches greater distances from the gun, character of the motion changes from that of swinging back and forth across the trajectory to a type of motion in which the projectile swings or precesses around the trajectory; amplitude of motion decreases until at about a mile from a 75-mm. gun the projectile is traveling almost nose on. Resistance of such a swinging projectile is considerably greater than that of one traveling nose on, depending on amplitude of the swing. Consequently a projectile having a large swing near the gun will lose more velocity and have a shorter range. The dispersion, especially at high elevations of the gun, is due mainly to this effect.

In the light of this, the general problem of designing accurate projectiles depends upon three factors: Effect of design of the projectile and twist of rifling upon amplitude of initial swing; effect of shape of projectile on increase of resistance caused by the swinging motion; rate at which the swings die out as depending on design of the projectile. Considerable progress has already been made in investigation of the first and third factors

and a new chronograph is being installed at Aberdeen for investigations with regard to the second factor, i.e., increase in resistance due to the swinging motion. It has been possible to make comparatively accurate predictions of the relative dispersion of the same design of projectile when fired in guns of different twists of rifling. It is expected that when investigations now under way have been extended, it will be possible to predict approximately the amount of dispersion of a given type of projectile in a given gun before it has been fired. For example, if it were desired to design a projectile and rifling for a 100-mile gun, it should be possible to predict what proportion of the shots would land within a two-mile circle a hundred miles away from the gun.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR STAFF AND COMMAND.

Commenting on the question of how far eligibility for the General Staff should affect eligibility for appointment as general officer, a colonel of the Army writes that while no one doubts the value of trained General Staff officers, it would be fatal to ambition to consider those especially qualified for the War Department General Staff as the only ones equally qualified for higher command. It would, our correspondent adds, bar out ninety-nine per cent. of Regular officers and a whole list of possibilities in civil life; "Grant, Sheridan, Brooke, Chaffee, Pershing, in modern service, never qualified under such a plan; Logan, Garfield, Hayes, in the Civil War, would be out of such an 'eligible list'; Washington, Knox and Hamilton, would have been out of it; 'Old Hickory' Jackson and Zachary Taylor would have been hopelessly outclassed; and in the recent war there would have been no place for such generals as O'Ryan and Sherburne. Officers who hold both the

D.S.C. and the D.S.M., in addition to many minor combat citations carrying only silver stars, and such foreign decorations as the French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Officer of Legion of Honor, Commander Etoile Noire, all for combat except the D.S.M., and that for acting General Staff duty in France, would be hopelessly barred." The characteristics that make a capable commander, he adds, in the view of many are opposed to the qualities that make a good General Staff officer; "for of all qualities of a good commander the most marked and the most important is acceptance of full and complete responsibility in all cases where it logically and rightfully attaches to him. 'Passing the buck' is not an attribute of a good commander; if the habit is not one developed peculiarly by staff service and by staff conditions, it is not because those conditions are unfavorable to the tendency in that direction. From these premises many good thinkers hold that eligibility for staff duty is not a sound test of capacity to command; may even be presumptive of unsuitability for the exercise of true command." To give precedence to staff qualifications alone, says our correspondent, "is the German system, where selected and exceptional staff officers were developed to become the 'whipping boys' of titled nonentities in whose names they functioned and actually commanded, while nominally only staff officers. The German system went down to defeat on every field of battle, in the end. It is the opposite of the French system, the opposite of any truly American system. Whoever alleged that any 'staff officer' under Nivelle, or Mangin, or Gouraud, or Joffre, or Foch, was actually furnishing brains and ideas for an incompetent chief, actually exercising the command attributed to his superior? The development of capable staff officers may be tested by scholastic tests; but if we shut out distinguished and successful combat service in the selection of our commanders, God help America!"

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STATE PRISONERS IN U.S.A. UNIFORMS.

A grave misuse of the uniform of the United States Army, and lack of respect for it, is reported by the Morning Oregonian, of Portland, of Jan. 15, which states that convicts serving terms in the Monroe State Reformatory of Washington, are wearing the olive drab uniform of the U.S. Army. The Oregonian states that an investigating committee of the American Legion post at Seattle visited the reformatory and was shocked to see every prisoner garbed in an Army uniform, and entered a protest against such desecration of the uniform. The prison authorities, it is stated, explained that prisoners were clad in Army uniforms because the state was short of funds, and the uniforms were purchased very cheap. The Army buttons on the uniform had been replaced by a state prison button, bearing the letters "M.S.R." The committee for the American Legion is making further investigation to determine whether other prisons are using Army uniforms as garb for convicts. It is hoped that means will be promptly found whereby this misuse of the uniform may be prohibited. A rem-

edy is at hand in Sec. 125 of the National Defense act devoted to protection of the uniform.

STATE RIBBONS AND BADGES.

An ex-National Guardsman, now an officer of the Army, writes: "In the past few months many officers have been commissioned in the Regular Army who have had previous service in the National Guard. Most of these officers have been on active Federal service as part of the National Guard and for such service have received medals and appropriate ribbons from the various states; but under the present ruling of the War Department these officers cannot wear these ribbons on their uniforms. As the War Department has allowed officers of the Army to wear foreign decorations why not allow them to wear state decorations? Each officer could be required to present his credentials to The Adjutant General of the Army, showing what state medals and ribbons he was entitled to wear. In this manner the wearing of state ribbons could be controlled."

NOTES OF THE ARMY.

Army Uniform Regulations to be Published.

The War Department has directed that the revision of uniform regulations be hastened and in consequence it is expected that the regulations, issued in the new pamphlet form for inclusion in the binders, as previously described in our columns, will be published shortly.

Chemical Warfare Materiel Developments.

A toxic smoke candle and a simple smoke candle are among the recent developments in the Chemical Warfare Service which have proved most satisfactory. These candles are about the size of the ordinary tomato can and weigh about two pounds. The contents is a solid perfectly harmless until lighted by a special safety match. No agent except intense heat can release the gases, and consequently they may be transported freely and at all times and places. These candles are used in great numbers to produce a gas cloud, poisonous or non-poisonous, depending upon the candle used. The simple smoke candle alone is used principally for screening purposes. Another improvement in Chemical Warfare materiel is the new style carrier for the gas mask. This new carrier fits snugly under the left arm about the waist line and is always in the alert position.

Efficiency Prizes at Q.M.C. Offices.

The personnel in the office of Major Gen. Harry L. Rogers, the Quartermaster General of the Army, have been engaged in a contest which was proposed as a means of developing suggestions for improvements in office methods, working conditions, or conditions which would make for the contentment of all concerned. Sixteen cash prizes were awarded, the first, second and third, going to Miss Elizabeth Quackenbush, Mr. A. S. Allen and Miss Norma Haegg, respectively. The interest in the contest is shown by the fact that one person in every five submitted suggestions, all but two of the 150 submitted being of a distinctly practical nature. A board has been appointed to develop the ideas suggested.

Engineers Need Enlisted Draftsmen.

The office of the Chief of Engineers recently announced that detachments of enlisted men are now being organized for duty in the office of corps area and department engineers. The normal detachment will be one technical sergeant, one sergeant, and three privates, first class. Ratings for privates, first class, will be one specialist, second class (draftsman or other); and one specialist, fourth class (clerk or technical). It is stated that judging from requests received the need is greatest for draftsmen. Prior to the enlistment of each man for the corps area or department headquarters, approval by the corps area or department engineer should be obtained.

Officers' Oriental Language Detail.

Three young officers of the Army will be selected some time in March for a four-years' Oriental language detail. These officers will probably be sent one to Japan and two to China early in June. No officer of less than three years' commissioned service will be detailed and preference will be given to bachelors about thirty years old. Previous linguistic training will be given considerable weight in the selection. Officers who desire this detail and who have not already filed a questionnaire with the Military Intelligence Division, W.D. General Staff, should make application to this division through military channels.

Alteration of Infantry Equipment.

The Infantry Board has recommended several changes in Infantry equipment, which have been approved by the War Department. A circular is now being prepared for issue to the Service that will cover the various alterations. Among the changes recommended and adopted is the elimination of the pistol as a part of the equipment of the automatic rifleman, as has been noted. Changes also have been made in the distribution of automatic rifle magazines in the Infantry squad. Automatic riflemen are at present equipped with the old style automatic rifle belt with four magazine pockets, one pocket for spare parts, in some cases; while others have the assistant automatic rifleman's belt with four magazine pockets and four clip pockets. The changes adopted provide for ten magazines to be carried by the automatic rifleman, eight in his belt and two in a bandoleer, right or left, and two magazines would be carried by each other member of the squad except the rifle grenadier. When the assistant automatic rifleman's belt is issued to the automatic rifleman, the clip pockets will be carried empty and six magazines will be carried in three magazine pockets and four in the bandoleer. In either case the spare-parts case is carried in the belt. The specifications for the automatic rifleman's belt have been changed so that the belt will have six magazine pockets and no others. When issued, ten magazines will be carried in five of the pockets and the spare parts case in the remaining pocket. Since there is a large number of old style belts on hand, it may be several years before the new automatic rifleman's belt is issued because of the desire of the Army to use every economy possible. Another change is in the issue of the cartridge belt to all Infantrymen armed either with the rifle or with the rifle and pistol. In the case of both the rifle and pistol, a loop pistol magazine pocket will be issued to slip over the cartridge belt for carrying pistol ammunition. The recommendation and adoption of these changes is the result of complete tests under field conditions, and it is believed they will be the means of saving a great deal of money to the Government, and work for the betterment of the Service.

29th Infantry to be Organized at War Strength.

The 29th Infantry Regiment is to be organized at war strength at Camp Benning, Ga. This announcement has been made in War Department orders and means that the 29th Infantry may now be recruited to 2,950 men. The organization at present is about 500 short of the necessary complement, but Major Gen. P. C. Harris, The Adjutant General of the Army, anticipates little difficulty in filling the regiment to the desired strength within a short time. The 29th Infantry is utilized solely for the purpose of providing the officers of the Camp Benning Infantry School a medium through which to exercise their leadership. Its ranks are filled by men who joined the Army to do straight soldier duty with no interruptions except athletics and other recreational pleasures.

Test of Ponchos and Raincoat.

As a result of the experience in the war, the question has arisen as to whether ponchos or raincoats are more desirable for the use of enlisted men in the Infantry. Accordingly the War Department has authorized a comparative test of the two kinds of apparel, and the Quartermaster General is proceeding to purchase the samples necessary made of different kinds of materials. Experiments will be conducted under supervision of the Infantry Board at Camp Benning.

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NEW INFANTRY TABLES, U.S.A.

The general principles which were observed in preparing the new peace strength tables of organization for the U.S. Infantry, which are now issued up to and including the brigade, on which we have previously commented, naturally made the war strength the guide and the war-strength tables in consequence constitute the basis for the peace-strength tables. There are still certain minor points to be decided before the war-strength tables are approved and issued, but the principles upon which they are constructed are sufficiently fixed to permit the peace tables of the Infantry brigade and its parts to be issued. For the purpose of reorganization, each table issued becomes effective upon its receipt by an organization concerned.

In making up the peace tables, the principle was followed as closely as possible of retaining in peace at least a skeleton of the organization required in war. The strength of the peace units was, of course, based upon the peace-time allowances of officers and men, and grades and ratings. This indicates that very drastic reductions had to be made from the war strength, which may be taken as the ideal. Two basic principles guided; first, the number of Infantry regiments was not to be reduced below sixty-five; second, the strength of the Infantry rifle company was to be about 100 men. If the enlisted strength of the Infantry is reduced, it is evident that a readjustment of peace strength must result.

The peace tables show that the four-section staff organization adopted in the World War has been retained and extended down to include the battalion—training (former, G5) being combined with war plans. The names of the staff officers of brigade, regiment and battalion are uniform, thus: First section, adjutant; second section, intelligence officer; third section, plans and training officer; fourth section, supply officer. Lack of officers prevents peace units being allowed sufficient staff officers to assign one to each staff section. In consequence, in the brigade one officer acts as adjutant and supply officer, one officer as intelligence and plans and training officer; in the regiment, one officer acts as adjutant, one as intelligence and plans and training officer, one as supply officer; and in the battalion a single officer acts for all four sections. An executive officer is provided for brigade and regiment. Staff officers do not command companies (headquarters or service) except that a brigade staff officer may command the brigade headquarters company, and the battalion staff officer command the battalion headquarters company.

In the new organization the Infantry division, besides the two Infantry brigades, will contain the following Infantry units: Headquarters Company, Military Police Company, Tank Company. Among the changes made, it is noteworthy that machine gun battalions have been discontinued, and in their place will be three machine gun companies in each regiment, and Companies D, H and M are designated as the machine gun units. Each battalion will be thus provided with a machine gun company. There will be eight machine guns in each machine gun company, which makes twenty-four in the regiment.

In each headquarters a communications platoon is provided with sections outlined in considerable detail. This emphasizes the importance placed upon the proper organization and training of Infantry communications specialists. This is essential now that all communications within the Infantry brigade must be operated by Infantry personnel. The term, Headquarters Companies, has been used to denote the personnel (forward-echelon) required to be present with the unit commander in combat, or in sector or otherwise deployed, as distinguished from the personnel (rear-echelon) required for administration, supply and transportation. The brigade and battalion, now being administrative units, require no rear echelons. The regiment does require a rear echelon and it is given the name, Service Company. For the sake of uniformity and to give these units the advantage of company organization, the designation "company" is used rather than "detachment." To save overhead the Battalion Headquarters Company, peace strength, was not given cooks as it was believed that the personnel could mess with other companies of the battalion. The only warrant officers attached to the Infantry brigade are one in the Brigade Headquarters Company staff section

and one in each Regimental Service Company as band leader.

Since the Army Reorganization act does not provide for an assignment of officers by grades to each arm of the Service, it is necessary in peace to allow considerable latitude in the grades of officers assigned to units. The principle was adopted of providing a colonel for each regiment and a captain to each company, except headquarters companies; but to provide lieutenant colonels or majors for positions appropriate to those ranks and captains or lieutenants for other positions. In the war-strength tables, a definite assignment by grade will be made, as those tables usually form the basis of promotion in war. A certain allotment of non-commissioned officers by grade was made to the Infantry, and it was necessary to assign those grades in a way that would keep within the allotment. This was a matter of considerable difficulty and much time and thought was given to the matter; many conferences were held with the War Department General Staff and other arms and services, in attempting to adopt a common basis for assignment of duties to grades. The principle followed as closely as possible was not to give a specialist the grade of non-commissioned officer unless it was desirable or necessary that he command other men.

In the ratings the same difficulties were encountered as in allotting the non-commissioned grades. It was recognized as desirable to give ratings for essentially military and combatant duties, such as scouts, automatic riflemen and machine gunners, as well as to such specialists as chauffeurs, clerks, cooks, operators, teamsters, etc. But the number of ratings allotted was insufficient. The tables for the Battalion Headquarters Company, Rifle Company, Machine Gun Company and Howitzer Company show, however, that the principle was at least recognized.

In view of the intent of Congress to cut the enlisted personnel to approximately 175,000 men, modification of the peace tables will be imperative to the point that skeletonization may in effect be reduced to mere "representation" of some of the Infantry organizations required in war.

NATIONAL GUARD AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The provisions of the Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, governing the National Guard, contemplate a strength by June 30, 1922, of 235,800 men. For this strength estimates were prepared showing that under the provisions of law it would cost \$132,000,000 to equip and maintain this force for the fiscal year 1922. This estimate the War Department cut to \$26,000,000, on the assumption that the National Guard would not reach an enlisted strength of more than 125,000 men during the fiscal year 1922. The House Committee on Appropriations further reduced this estimate to \$23,934,100. According to reports in the press, this was considered a liberal appropriation for the National Guard. Let us look into the matter. At the present writing the National Guard has approximately 80,000 enlisted men, most of the companies having a strength of approximately fifty men. By July 1, 1921, each of these companies must, by law, have a maintenance strength of sixty-five enlisted men, an increase of fifteen for each company. Furthermore, the enlistment of assigned reservists in each organization is allowed, provided the number of assigned reservists does not exceed the active strength of each organization. The restrictions concerning enlistments in the National Guard have been altered so that at the present time recruits may be accepted up to the morning before going into camp. The result of this liberality in enlistments and in assigned reservists, according to the opinion of officers who are acquainted with the situation, will increase the National Guard to not less than 130,000 men during the next field training period.

Under the law it has been estimated that the average cost of a member of the National Guard is \$250 a year for maintenance only. An appropriation of \$23,934,100 will cover the maintenance cost of approximately 95,000 National Guardsmen. The National Guard now in actual existence, plus the increment required by July 1 to reach sixty-five men for each company, will amount to approximately 110,000 men. In the meantime new National Guard organizations are constantly being presented for Federal recognition. The strength of 110,000 ought to be reached by the National Guard even though no other new units are recognized between now and June 30. The appropriation, as contained in the bill, for a force not to exceed 95,000, appears to be insufficient to provide for the present National Guard during the fiscal year 1922, and certainly will prevent the organization of new units, thus frustrating the plans evolved under the laws passed by Congress. If the matériel has not already been disposed of, the provision in the bill which allows the Secretary of War to issue from surplus or reserve stores and matériel now on hand and purchased for the U.S. Army such articles of clothing and equipment and Field Artillery matériel, etc., without charge against the Militia appropriation, will alleviate the cost to some extent, but it is conservatively estimated it still will leave the \$23,934,100 allowed in the bill about \$13,000,000 below the requirements for a strength of 125,000.

BANKER DEFENDS ARMY PURCHASES ABROAD.

Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker and formerly brigadier general in the emergency Army who was in charge of the purchasing system of the A.E.F. during hostilities in the World War, appeared before the House Special Committee to Investigate War Expenditures in Washington on Feb. 2 to give testimony concerning wartime expenditures for the Army in France and in England. Mr. Dawes proved to be an unusual witness owing to the strong defense he made of what the A.E.F. purchasing system did abroad, of the great work done in disposing of surplus war material, and for his habit of swearing like another "bearded pard." A characteristic illustration of his testimony, which lasted for five hours, may be cited when he was answering charges that food and clothing supplies might have brought more than the \$400,000,000 paid by France. Mr. Dawes turned sharply upon one of his questioners, Representative Bland, and shouted: "It is just that sort of fool argument that forced Great Britain to hold onto its stocks and attempt to drive a hard bargain. The stuff is there to-day, rotting. You cannot discuss an ex parte question 3,000 miles away. There is no use to try and throw mud when you were not there to know conditions. England lost billions of dollars by listening to that sort of talk, listening to a lot of people who were afraid of muck-rakers at home. They are raising the devil in England now because England did not sell its supplies when we sold." Again he said: "Here you come now and charge that we should not have sold sugar. The War Depart-

ment ordered the sale. The sugar went in a lump lot with the junk. Everything was second hand. We got \$400,000,000 for it. We liquidated every account, and we did it because a lot of big men quit their own jobs and went over there to help. We cleaned the slate and Congress to-day still has pending claims that date back to the Revolutionary War. It was a big job and we are proud of it. In finding fault and hunting responsibility you don't have far to go. Pershing was the commander-in-chief and his shoulders are big enough, thank God, to bear it."

FURTHER ECONOMIES IN THE ARMY.

According to a statement issued on Jan. 20 the War Department is faced with an impending deficiency under General Appropriations, Q.M. Corps, which will total about \$94,000,000 for this fiscal year if the activities of the Army which affect these appropriations are carried out upon the present scale. "This cannot be permitted," the statement adds and gives specific instructions that expenditures be cut down in the following particulars. Combined monthly pay rolls of civilian employees must be cut down from twenty to forty per cent. of the December pay rolls, the cut to be effected by Feb. 15. Water transportation is to be reduced to a minimum; a fifty per cent. reduction is to be made in the issue of gasoline and lubricants to all motorized Artillery and Air Service organizations. Transportation of personnel and of supplies will be reduced to absolute necessities. The old type of olive drab chevrons will be issued and worn while serviceable and men will not be permitted to wear any other type. Attention is directed to the sentence in Par. 6(b), Cir. 152, W.D., 1920—"Except as specified in subparagraph (a), Par. 6, reclaimed shoes and outer clothing will be issued when available." The Quartermaster General is authorized to direct substitute articles of subsistence to be issued to troops upon approval of corps area or department commanders. Telegraph and cable services are to be curtailed to the minimum requirements of Government business.

RETIRED PAY FOR N.R.F. OFFICERS.

The question of retired pay for officers of the Naval Reserve Force came up on Jan. 28 in the Circuit Court in Washington, D.C., when Justice Frederick L. Siddons issued an order directing Secretary of the Navy Daniels to revoke his order of Nov. 12, 1919, which placed Comdr. George A. Berry, U.S.N.R.F., on the inactive list without pay. Secretary Daniels was directed to permit Commander Berry to appear before a Navy retirement board for a second inquiry into his physical disabilities in the same manner as inquiries concerning disabilities of Regular Navy officers are conducted and disposed of. Commander Berry said that he had been placed on the inactive list because of injuries received in the line of duty, an act which he contended was a clear violation of the law affecting such cases. He held that he was entitled to retirement pay as an officer of the Regular Navy who are retired or discharged because of some physical disability. The case will affect petitions of other Naval Reserve officers who seek retirement pay. The Secretary of the Navy now has the choice of conforming to the writ or of filing an appeal to the District Court of Appeals. Costs in the case were assessed against the Secretary of the Navy and the question of damages to which the petitioner may be entitled was reserved for future determination according to law.

NEED FOR THE HORSE AND THE MULE IN THE ARMY.

Col. C. E. Hawkins, U.S.A., who is in command of the central zone, Remount Service, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., has prepared a very interesting and forcible paper for newspaper use and also for the information of the general public on the objects of the Remount Service and of the American Remount Association. He shows that both the former and the latter are working unitedly to save the small horse, the riding and driving animal and the race horse of the United States from degeneration and later possible comparative extinction. Equally, he says, the Cavalry horse, in the interest of the national defense, must be not only saved but the breeding of this type of horse by professional breeders and farmers must be encouraged. Every effort is being made by the Remount Service and the Remount Association to aid this object. Colonel Hawkins declares that the breeding of horses and mules should continue and not be abated. A demand for both classes of animals, he asserts, will come again before the colts now bred will mature and be ready for use, and breeders of both should realize this. Farmers and breeders "should not be hoodwinked into believing motive power can replace the horse or mule in commercial life or war. Motive power is only an adjunct, a help, and can never replace the horse and mule."

RANK AND PRECEDENCE OPINION STANDS.

In response to requests made by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair written in October, 1920, asking for a reconsideration of an opinion of the J.A.G. of the Navy fixing the rank and precedence of line and staff officers of the Navy according to the date of their respective commissions instead of date of entry in the Navy, as heretofore has been the practice in preparing the Navy Register, the J.A.G. rendered an opinion on Dec. 11, 1920, confirming his previous opinion of March 16, 1920. In the requests for reconsideration special stress was laid on previous opinions (incorporated in that of March 16, 1920) in which it was held "in effect that the act of Aug. 20, 1916, repeals by necessary implication Sec. 1485 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and that staff officers now take precedence among themselves and with officers of the line according to their respective dates of commission without regard to length of service." In ending his opinion Rear Admiral George R. Clark, J.A.G., of the Navy, advises "that the decision as rendered should stand and be made immediately effective in order that there may be no further delay on the part of the Navy Department in conforming to the law." Secretary Daniels has approved the opinion.

FINAL REPATRIATION OF POLISH-AMERICAN TROOPS.

A cablegram has been received by the War Department stating that sixty-five officers and 1,341 enlisted men of the Polish-American troops have sailed from Danzig on board the U.S.A.T. President Grant, for repatriation to this country. It was originally expected there would be about 4,000 troops, but no explanation is given for the lesser number. The transport sailed from Danzig Jan. 28, and is due to arrive at New York Feb. 11. On arrival, the troops will be sent to Camp Dix.

RETIREMENTS.

Col. Samuel W. Miller, Inf., U.S.A., who retires for age Feb. 10, 1921, during the World War held the rank of a brigadier general in the National Army and helped train troops for the front at Southern camps. He was last on duty at Governors Island, and retires after an efficient record of service. Colonel Miller was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 10, 1857, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 5th Infantry. He was attached to the latter organization until July 30, 1902, when he was promoted major, 19th Infantry. He was detailed Inspector General in May, 1906, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel April 2, 1910 and colonel Nov. 12, 1912. During the Philippine insurrection he served as major of the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry from Aug. 17, 1899, to May 31, 1901. Colonel Miller in his early service had plenty of experience on the frontier against hostile Indians at posts in Montana. He was on scouting duty in Montana from Oct. 9, 1879, to April 14, 1882, being engaged with Sioux Indians March 8, 1880, and April 15-22, 1881, and with Crow Indians Nov. 5, 1887. He subsequently, among other duties served at posts in Texas and was on college duty and was chief mustering officer for Pennsylvania in 1890. He organized the 46th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, serving with it in the Philippines to May, 1900. He was acting inspector general, 1st Brigade, Department of Southern Luzon, May 19 to July 7, 1901, and was acting inspector general, 2d Brigade, Department of Southern Luzon, July, 1900, to April 22, 1901. After a tour of duty in the United States he went to the Philippines again in 1902 with his regiment. He served at posts in Alaska, and went to the Philippines for the third time in 1906, where he was assistant military secretary of the division a part of the time, and was inspector general, Department of the Visayas, and was assistant to inspector general, Philippines Division. He was also, among other duties, inspector general, Department of Dakota, was commandant of the School of Musketry at Monterey, Calif., and was detailed director of civilian marksmanship in the Militia Bureau at Washington.

Col. George P. White, Cav., U.S.A., who was retired from active service Jan. 31, 1921, upon his own application after more than thirty-three years of active service, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1891, when he was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 3d Cavalry. During the war with Spain he participated in the battles of Las Guasimas and San Juan and in the campaign of Santiago. He was also on special reconnaissance work under Lieutenant Colonel Derby, U.S.V. Engineers, and assisted in the preparation of the map of the country and operations around Santiago. He also, among other duties, served in the Philippines, and during the World War served with the A.E.F. under General Pershing. He was born in Minnesota Sept. 20, 1865, and is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and of the Army War College. His last post of duty was at Fort Bliss, Texas.

First Lieut. Burkley E. Lax, Inf., U.S.A., was retired from active service Jan. 28, 1921, for physical disability incident to the service. He was born in Illinois July 4, 1891, and was first commissioned in the Regular Army as a second lieutenant, 61st Infantry, in December, 1917. He had previously served as a sergeant in the 5th Illinois Infantry and as a second lieutenant in the I.O.R.C. He has been under medical treatment at Denver, Colo.

First Sergt. Martin Shoner, Co. B, 18th Inf., U.S.A., was placed on the retired list at Camp Dix, N.J., Jan. 27, 1921, after more than twenty-two years of honorable and faithful service. He first enlisted in the 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry June 22, 1898, and in the C.A.C. of the Regular Army Dec. 8, 1898, and has served continuously ever since. He has served in the 5th, 8th, 4th, 8th and 18th Infantry. In announcing his retirement in G.O. 1, Jan. 27, 1921, 18th Infantry, Col. Orrin R. Wolfe, commanding 18th Infantry, says: "He has been on duty in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands and participated in the World War in Europe. He participated in the following engagements and operations: Served in the field in Leyte, P.I., operating against the Pulajanes from Feb. 11, 1907, to June 17, 1907; Somerville sector, defensive, Nov. 3 to 17, 1917; Ansaerville sector, defensive, Jan. 28, 1918, to March 7, 1918; Cantigny sector, defensive, April 24, 1918, to May 4, 1918; Aisne-Marne, offensive, July 18 to 22, 1918; St. Mihiel, offensive, Sept. 12 to 13, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, offensive, Oct. 1 to 12, 1918, Nov. 1 to 8, 1918. Cited for gallantry in action, G.O. No. 5, Hqs. 1st Infantry Brigade, June 1, 1919; G.O. No. 1, Hqs. 1st Division, Jan. 1, 1920. Wounded in action, shrapnel wound April 26, 1918; gassed May 4, 1918. First Sergeant Shoner has been a member of the 18th Infantry since Jan. 12, 1915, and has served it in a highly useful manner. Through his retirement the regiment will lose a valued member, one who always has its interest at heart, and who served it well. The record of his service in the Army is highly commendable. The regiment is interested in your welfare and wishes you every success."

In announcing the retirement of 1st Sergt. Santos Cabra, Co. B, 13th Inf., U.S.A., on Jan. 25, 1921, Col. F. S. L. Price, the regimental commander in G.O. 5, dated Camp Devens, Mass., Jan. 25, 1921, desires to invite attention to the long and faithful service of 1st Sergeant Cabra, including service in Co. C, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, from 1899 to 1904; U.S. Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, 1904 to 1907; 7th Infantry, 1907 to 1910, and since 1910 in the 13th Infantry. "First Sergeant Cabra," says Colonel Price, "takes with him on his retirement the best wishes of the regiment."

FORT CROCKETT WELCOMES COLONEL COVINGTON.

Quite an elaborate reception and dance was given at Fort Crockett, Texas, recently in honor of the new commanding officer, Lieut. Col. William A. Covington, and Mrs. Covington, at which the following officers of the post and their wives were among the hosts and hostesses: Col. Leigh A. Fuller, M.C.; Majors and Mesdames O. A. Russell, C.A.C.; F. E. McCammon, C.A.C.; H. E. Ellis, C.A.C.; W. C. Washington, C.A.C.; Capt. and Mesdames George E. Atwood, M.C.; Harry V. Talbert, D.C.; 1st Lieut. William T. Andrews, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. and Mesdames Bryan L. Milburn, C.A.C.; Henry Hockwald, Q.M.C.; 2d Lieut. and Mesdames Henry W. Ulmo, C.A.C., and Porter T. Gregory, C.A.C. The decorations of the gymnasium where the reception was held were elaborate and artistic, including flags,

pennants, streamers of red and green, Christmas trees, holly and other greenery. A large gorgeous lantern, brought from China by Mrs. McCammon, hung in the center of the hall, and from this varied colored lights were turned on. In the receiving line were Lieut. Col. William A. Covington, C.A.C., and Mrs. Covington; Major William C. Washington, C.A.C., and Mrs. Washington; 1st Lieut. Bryan L. Milburn, C.A.C., and Mrs. Milburn.

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., retired, who died Jan. 29, 1921, at his home at Jamestown, R.I., had performed close on twenty-two years of sea service and twenty-one years and five months of shore duty before his retirement for age on Nov. 20, 1909, and had a notable record of service. He leaves a son, Capt. J. K. Taussig, U.S.N., and a wife, Mrs. Ellen K. Taussig. Admiral Taussig was born in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 20, 1847, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863. After graduating in 1867 he was assigned to the Minnesota on a special cruise. From January, 1868, to April, 1870, he served on the Wateree, Powhatan. Onward and Resca, of the South Pacific Station. He was on duty in the Wateree when she was driven ashore during the earthquake at Arica, Peru, in August, 1868, and was commended for his services there by Commander Gillis. From October, 1870, to September, 1875, he was in the Narragansett, cruising and surveying in the Pacific under Comdr. R. W. Mead, and on the coast of Lower California under Comdr. George Dewey. He served at the torpedo station, Newport, in the Hydrographic Office, on duty with the Panama-Interoceanic Survey, and commanding the receiving ship Relief. He was subsequently, among other duties, in the Juniata, Monongahela, Trenton, coast survey steamers McArthur and Hassler and the training ship Jamestown. He was on special duty in 1893 as assistant to Commodore R. W. Meade, representative of the Navy Department on the Board of Management of the U.S. Government exhibit, and was later the representative of the board. He was executive officer of the Atlanta in 1894, of the Richmond in 1896, and of the Monadnock in February, 1896. He was hydrographic inspector, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, to 1898, and in the summer of the latter year he was ordered to command the Bennington. He took possession of Wake Island for the United States, and later took charge of the Island of Guam. In 1899 he served in the Philippines, and during the summer of 1900 he was in North China. He was in command of the battleship Indiana in 1906, and his last assignment to duty before retirement was as commandant of the 5th Naval District and of the navy yard at Norfolk, Va.

Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., retired, who died at his home in Philadelphia, Pa., of heart disease on Feb. 2, 1921, had a splendid record of service. Besides his widow, General Forney is survived by a son, ex-Major John W. Forney, U.S.A., who served with the 79th Division during the World War, and a daughter, Mrs. Bodine, of Villanova, Pa. General Forney was born in Reading, Pa., on Jan. 17, 1844, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps March 1, 1861, being assigned to the flagship Roanoke, of the Atlantic Squadron. Among other duties he served in the Brooklyn, of the West Gulf Squadron, and participated in the capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the city of New Orleans. He was then a lieutenant and had two guns assigned him, and with his men, the official report states, "he fought most gallantly." He was brevetted a captain for gallant and meritorious service in the above actions. While on duty with the West Gulf Squadron General Forney also took part in the battles of Chalmette, Fort Hudson and Grand Gulf, first and second attacks on Vicksburg, Donaldsonville, Bayou Sara and Galveston. At Brazos de Santiago he cut out and captured four vessels laden with valuable drugs from under the Confederate batteries. In July, 1864, he commanded troops, both Regular and Volunteer, at Havre de Grace, Md., when the approaches to Washington were threatened by the Army of Confederates under General Early. Captain Forney was the first on the ground at Gun Powder River and his troops at once advanced and defeated the attempted raid. A part of his troops covered the reconstruction of bridges, while others made a demonstration upon the Confederates' rear and flanks preparatory to an advance. For this duty, General Forney received the brevet of lieutenant colonel. He was fleet marine officer of the Asiatic Squadron, 1865-8, being attached to the Hartford and was in command of the Marines in the attack of the Island of Formosa. This fight was an unusually severe and exhausting one owing to the climate and the nature of the ground. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious services in this action. General Forney, among other later duties, was in command of the marines during the negro riots in Philadelphia in 1870, and also aided the revenue officers in breaking up the whiskey distilleries in the same vicinity. Among other sea duties he was fleet marine officer of the North Pacific Squadron, and during the summer of 1877 he commanded the second battalion of marines during the labor riots in Pennsylvania. He was a graduate of the Torpedo School at Newport, R.I., and during the Panama Expedition, 1885-7, he conveyed marines of the barracks and training ships in the U.S.S. Despatch from Norfolk to New York. He was on duty at various other stations and this included command of marines at League Island, Pa.; Mare Island, Calif.; navy yard, New York, and Portsmouth, N.H., aside from performing various other duties. During the Spanish-American War General Forney had command of the camp of Spanish prisoners, consisting of 1,700 prisoners from Admiral Cervera's fleet at Portsmouth, N.H. He was retired on June 3, 1904, on his own application after more than forty years' service with the rank of brigadier general. He had a total sea service of seven years and five months, two years of foreign service, and thirty-three years and ten months of other duties.

Brig. Gen. William F. Morris, N.Y.N.G., retired, who was among the best known and most efficient officers in the guard, died at his home, 28 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1921, of heart disease. He was born in London, England, in 1856, and came to the United States when a child. He first joined the National Guard of the state as a private in the 13th Regiment June 4, 1876, and his first commission was that of first lieutenant in the 14th Regiment in 1881, and became captain in 1884. He resigned in July, 1893, and accepted a captaincy in Co. K of the 9th Regiment the following December. General Morris served with the command in the United States Army during the Spanish War in 1898 as a captain, and after the regiment was

mustered out of the United States service and was reorganized as National Guard command he defeated Col. Goodman J. Greene for the colonelcy, after an exciting election. Under Colonel Morris the 9th became celebrated for its splendidly executed Infantry drill and it was known as a very efficient organization. Colonel Morris was appointed Chief of Coast Artillery early in 1914, with the rank of brigadier general, and was retired June 15, 1914, after an active service of thirty-eight years. He was active in the affairs of the National Guard Association and had the distinction of being the only officer in the N.Y. Volunteers during the Spanish War who dared to invite court-martial by publicly telling in the public press under his own name of the great neglect of sick and dying men in camp at Chickamauga. General Morris was a man of great force of character and his death will be mourned by many in the Army and the National Guard who knew him. He leaves a widow and several children.

Col. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C., on duty at the Navy Department, Washington, as assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, died at his residence, 2400 16th street, on Jan. 28. Colonel Theall was a widely known and popular officer and possessed a host of friends in the Service, among civilians and among the members of the nation's legislative bodies with whom he came in contact during his years of service as clerk of the House Naval Committee. He was not only thoroughly informed as to naval matters, but no man in the Service was so well versed in legislation affecting the Navy, in precedents, in the whole business of naval administration. His death came as the result of injuries received when he was run over by an automobile on Thanksgiving Day, 1919. At that time he sustained a fractured skull and a broken ankle. Colonel Theall, who was born in New York city in 1872, is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Florence Shepherd, of New York. He was a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, which he entered in 1887. After graduation he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1893, when he was promoted to first lieutenant and retired as the result of the report of a medical board which declared him to be suffering from organic heart trouble. After retirement he studied law at Columbia University, taking his degree as doctor of laws and coming to Washington to practice. In 1907 he became clerk to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives. Upon our entry into the war with Germany in 1917, he applied for reinstatement in the Marine Corps, and passed an examination qualifying him for rank he would have held had he remained in continuous service. He was commissioned a colonel June 25, 1917, in the Marine Corps, and was sent to Philadelphia for duty with the Advanced Base Force stationed there. Later he was ordered to Norfolk, Va., where he was in command of marines training there during the influenza epidemic of the fall of 1918. He distinguished himself greatly by so caring for his troops that there were few influenza cases and scarcely any casualties in his command, although adjoining military and naval camps suffered severely. In the fall of 1918, he was ordered to Washington and assigned to duty in the office of the Secretary of the Navy as special assistant. In this capacity he rendered extremely valuable service.

Comdr. Charles W. Hazeltine, U.S.N.R.F., was found dead of heart disease at the Art Club, Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1921. He was aid to assistant district commander at the navy yard, Philadelphia, and was fifty-eight years of age. Commander Hazeltine was graduated from Annapolis in the class of 1884 and was honorably discharged in 1886 and served during the war with Spain as a lieutenant until discharged in November, 1898. He entered the Navy again during the World War.

Brevet Major Sam E. Saint Onge Chapleau, Civil War veteran and former secretary of the Canadian Senate, who during the Civil War served in the 16th Infantry, U.S.A., as a captain under the name of Samuel E. St. Onge, died Jan. 26, 1921, at Ottawa, Canada. Interment took place at Arlington Cemetery, with military honors. Major Chapleau was born in Syracuse, N.Y., in June, 1839, of French-Canadian parents. During the Civil War he served with distinction as an officer in the 16th Regiment of Infantry, Regular Army, as private, sergeant, lieutenant and captain. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service in the Atlanta campaign, and at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. He was honorably discharged at his own request in 1870. His wife, who died three years ago, was the daughter of the late Lieut. Col. George W. Patten, U.S.A., retired, and a sister of Col. William S. Patten, U.S.A., retired. Major Chapleau was a member of the New York Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York. Among those present at the funeral in Arlington were his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Chapleau, and a young grandson, of Ottawa; Lieut. Col. A. J. Gordon Kane, a Civil War veteran; Asst. Surg. Gen. A. H. Glennon, of the U.S. Public Health Service, and other close personal friends.

Lieut. John Clayton Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who was shot and killed by a sentry at 7:30 p.m., Jan. 30, 1921, at Norfolk, Va., when his automobile failed to stop on challenge, was born in Bethel, N.C., Sept. 20, 1888. He was enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force on April 11, 1917, with the provisional grade of assistant surgeon, rank of lieutenant (j.g.). On Aug. 30, 1917, he was commissioned in the Regular Navy with the rank of lieutenant (j.g.), from July 19, 1917. He reported for duty at the naval hospital, naval operating base, Hampton Roads, Va., on Oct. 4, 1920. His next of kin is his father, John G. Taylor, 307 East 8th street, Greensville, N.C.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Cutler, Air Ser., U.S.A., died at Weissenthurn, Germany, Jan. 23, 1921, as the result of an airplane accident. He was appointed in the Regular Army under the act of June 4, 1920, with rank from July 1, 1920, and was formerly an emergency officer. At the time of his death he was on duty with the American Forces in Germany.

Dr. Russell G. Sherrill, brother of Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., died at his home in Tryon, N.C., on Jan. 21, 1921. Dr. Sherrill was on duty for two years in the Army Hospital at Fort Bayard.

Mrs. J. M. Barnes, mother of Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Barnes, U.S.N., died on Jan. 23, 1921, at her home in Bullochville, Ga.

Miss Jane Bethune Hunt, who died at her home in Washington, Jan. 23, was the youngest daughter of the late Brevet Major Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U.S.A., Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and of Mary Craig Hunt. She was the granddaughter of Col. Henry K. Craig, Chief of Ordnance, and of Capt. Wellington Hunt, U.S.A., who was killed in the early Indian wars. She was the great-granddaughter of Col. Thomas Hunt and of Col. Isaac Craig, both of the Revolutionary Army. Through her mother Miss Hunt was descended

from the Fannell and Bethune families of Boston and the Neville family of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Cora Griswold Cowen, mother of Capt. Guy G. Cowen, U.S. Inf., died at Whitehall, N.Y., on Jan. 18, 1921.

Mrs. Myron Campbell, mother of Capt. E. H. Campbell, U.S.N., died at Chicago, Ill., on Jan. 21, 1921.

Mrs. Maurice Francis Egan, wife of the former U.S. Minister to Denmark, and mother of Capt. Gerald Egan, Inf., U.S.A., died of pneumonia in Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1921, after an illness of five days at the home of her son-in-law, G. A. O'Reilly. Mrs. Egan was formerly Katherine Mullins, of Philadelphia. She was married to Mr. Egan in 1890 and wrote a series of articles based on her experiences during her husband's diplomatic career. She is survived by three children. In addition to her son, Captain Egan, her other surviving children are Mrs. Elmer Murphy, Washington, and Mrs. G. A. O'Reilly, of Brooklyn.

Mary Louise Underhill, daughter of Major L. K. Underhill, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Underhill, died at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 26, 1921; a native of San Francisco, aged four years and five months.

Mrs. Julia Leighton Cornman, wife of Col. Daniel Cornman, U.S.A., died at South Weymouth, Mass., on Jan. 25, 1921.

Samuel A. Trask, who died at his home, 407 Mason street, San Antonio, Texas, Dec. 26, 1920, aged seventy-three years, served in the U.S. Army during a number of Indian campaigns, following the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. Mr. Trask was post quartermaster sergeant at Fort Meade, S.D., for a number of years, and was at one time stationed at West Point and on the Texas border. Mr. Trask was a great favorite with many officers and men at Fort Sam Houston and other Army posts. The body was shipped to St. Louis for burial in the National Cemetery, Jefferson Barracks, Mo., under the auspices of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Walker-Jennings Camp. The widow and three children, Samuel A., of St. Louis; Miss Beatrice E., and Walter A., of San Antonio, survive.

Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, mother of Mrs. Clopton, jr., wife of Lieut. Col. W. H. Clopton, jr., Finance Dept., U.S.A., died at Lynn, Mass., on Jan. 24, 1921.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

A prominent wedding in Columbus, Ga., on Jan. 15, 1921, was that of Major Edward G. McCormick, U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Dismukes, at the Country Club, whose ballroom was transformed into a chapel with a white altar. Flowers and greenery entered into the decorations. The wedding music included the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, sung by a quartet. Father Joseph Maylan, of the Church of the Holy Family, performed the ceremony. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Mr. Paul Dismukes, wore a gown of exquisite shadow lace over satin made short, and trimmed with silver. Her veil formed the train, and was made of tulle and edged with lace, it was becomingly arranged with a simple bandeau of orange blossoms. Her arm bouquet was of brides' roses, showered with valley lilies. The groomsmen were Colonel McDermott, Majors Doe and Lufman, Captain Heraty, Major Keuple, Lieutenants Allen, Corey and Golden. The flower girl was little Leonora Dismukes. The bridesmaids were Misses Augusta Crawford, Anne Slade, Mae Bradley, of Richmond, Va., and Helena Dismukes. After the marriage the guests were served with an elegant four-course breakfast in the dining room, the decorations being carried out in the color motif of red and white, and the scene resembled an illuminated garden. The bride's table was handsomely appointed with silver basket of red and white carnations and asparagus fern, sprays of fern trailing on the madeira cloth. The other appointments were also in silver. The bride's cake was cut by the members of the bridal party with the bridegroom's saber. The guests numbered about 150. After the breakfast, the guests enjoyed dancing to the music of the regimental band. Major and Mrs. McCormick went to New York on their honeymoon. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dismukes. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "in the two winters since she graduated from Sophie Newcomb College in New Orleans, has endeared herself to a large circle of friends in Columbus among the older as well as the younger generations. The bridegroom, Major Edward George McCormick, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. McCormick, of Pelham Manor, N.Y."

The marriage of Major Albert W. Kenner, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Raymond Minard was held at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Jean Ch. Gauthier, West Point, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1921. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Carroll. On account of the absence of the bride's parents, only the groom's sister, Miss Kenner, and a few intimate friends were present. The bride wore a dainty frock of embroidered white crepe de chine with hat of brown lace; she carried a bouquet of white roses. Mrs. Gauthier, the bride's sister, wore pale green taffeta and a small black hat and wore pink roses. Mrs. Frederick P. Reynolds acted as matron of honor and Major Daniel P. Card, U.S.A., was best man. A buffet luncheon was served after the ceremony. Mrs. Buckner pouring coffee. The rooms were beautifully decorated with pink and white roses and amilax. Major and Mrs. Kenner will be at home at West Point after a short wedding journey.

The marriage of Miss Catherine Phillips and Major Alexander Dwight Parce, U.S.A., took place Jan. 15, 1921, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Thomas Franklin Phillips, Chattanooga, Tenn. Major Parce is stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. He was a popular officer at Camp Greenleaf during the war.

Major Raymond O. Barton, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Clare Fitzpatrick were married in the American Church at Paris, France, Jan. 31, 1921. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James M. Fitzpatrick, of New York city. Major Barton is on duty at Coblenz, Germany, with the 8th U.S. Infantry, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Fowler announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothea Lee, to Major Richard King Cole, Med. Corps, U.S.A., Jan. 22, 1921, at their home in Henry Clay avenue, New Orleans, La. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D. Cummins, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans. Major and

Mrs. Cole will be at home after Feb. 10 at Camp Travis, Texas.

Capt. Raymond L. Newton, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ruth Weaver, of Cheyenne, Wyo., were married Dec. 10, 1920, at the Presbyterian parsonage, Cheyenne, by Rev. Mr. Stubblefield. The bride comes from a family prominent in Army and Navy circles, her father, William Kean Weaver, having been Adjutant General of the State of Wyoming. The late Lieut. Comdr. Frank Weaver, U.S.N.; Major Harry G. Weaver, Inf., and Capt. W. K. Weaver, jr., 11th Field Art., are brothers of the bride. Captain Newton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. A. Newton, of Boston. He was educated at Phillips Andover and Harvard, leaving the latter institution to serve with the French forces and later being commissioned in the Regular Army.

Ex-Capt. Sidney Carroll Graves, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army a short time ago and who is a son of Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, U.S.A., was married in New York city Feb. 3, 1921, to Mrs. Olga Roosevelt Bayne, a daughter of Robert B. Roosevelt, a first cousin of the late ex-President Roosevelt, and whose first husband was Dr. Breckenridge Bayne, of Washington. The marriage took place in the chapel of the Municipal Building, the ceremony being performed by Acting City Clerk Michael J. Cruise. Captain Graves was graduated from West Point in 1915 and served in the Regular Army in Mexico, France, Siberia, in the Philippines and the United States. Mrs. Graves obtained a divorce from Dr. Bayne and the custody of their little daughter Olga, now eight, was divided between the two, each to have her six months out of every year. Captain Graves was divorced from his first wife, Mrs. Irene Graves, in Texas, last year on the grounds of cruelty.

Capt. Joseph M. Harris, U.S.A., and Miss Dora A. Bell, of Elkins, W. Va., were married in Oakland, Calif., on Jan. 1, 1921, at the home of Rev. John M. Van Every, the officiating clergyman. Captain Harris is stationed at Ross Field, near Monrovia, Calif., and about Feb. 10 he and his bride will be at home to their friends in the Swiss Chalet, Monrovia.

One of the interesting events at Camp Pike, Ark., recently was the marriage of Capt. John Gage, M.T. Corps, U.S.A., to Miss Amy Jeanne Richardson, which took place at the Visitors' House on Jan. 22, 1921. Mrs. Gage was a member of the cast of soldier players, her stage name being Jeanne Dixon. They are living in quarters in camp.

Mr. and Mrs. George Uhler, of Alexandria, Va., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Nellie Selden Uhler, to Capt. Marvel H. Parsons, Coast Art., U.S.A., which took place at Bangor, Me., on Jan. 29.

Lieut. Frederick Leonhart Schwartz, U.S.N., and Miss Kathryn Schleimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Schleimer, of San Diego, Calif., were married recently in Honolulu, where the bride was visiting Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Connor. Lieutenant Schwartz is attached to the U.S.S. Wilmington, now in the Orient.

The marriage of Lieut. Hugh Donald Adair, 20th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth A. Kiddell, of Chicago, took place at St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governors Island, N.Y., on Jan. 24, 1921, the Rev. Dr. Smith, chaplain, officiating. The bridegroom arrived on Sunday from his station with the A.F. in G. on U.S.A.T. St. Mihiel, the bride-to-be awaiting his arrival in New York. Lieut. James Henry Howe, Air Ser., U.S.A., and Mrs. Howe, who came on the transport with Lieutenant Adair were present at the marriage as best man and matron of honor.

Miss Mabel Eloise Pekar and Lieut. John Francis Hill, U.S.A., were married in Columbus, Ga., on Dec. 30, 1920. The ceremony was performed in St. Luke's Church, Dr. J. A. Thomas officiating, with only a few friends present. The bride is an accomplished young girl, having graduated at the Columbus Seminary and the Traylor School of Expression. She belongs to a well known Columbus family, being the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Pekar, of Wynton, Columbus, Ga. They will make their home in Columbus, Ga., where Lieutenant Hill is on duty with the Infantry School at Camp Benning.

Lieut. Robert Lee Hostetler, 23d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Nellie Weaver McGrath were married Dec. 4, 1920, at the home of the bride's father in Dallas, Texas. Lieutenant Hostetler is a member of the famous 2d Division, U.S.A., having served with it during its long stay overseas. Mrs. Hostetler was two years with the Y.W.C.A. as hostess and one year with the War Department. They are at home at San Antonio.

William A. W. Stewart, of 1 Washington Square North, New York city, has announced the engagement of his sister, Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William A. W. Stewart, to Col. Raymond Sheldon, Inf., U.S.A., on duty at Boston. The wedding is to take place soon. Miss Stewart resides with her sister, Mrs. Robert Waller, at 45 East 62d street, and is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club. Colonel Sheldon served during the World War with the 307th Infantry and was decorated with the D.S.C. and later received the Belgian War Cross.

Mrs. L. S. Bacon announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith, to Lieut. Olaf Jensen, U.S.A., General Staff College, Washington, D.C. The marriage will take place in the spring. "Miss Edith Bacon," writes a correspondent, "is a debutante of this season; is accomplished and has traveled extensively. Lieutenant Jensen is a general favorite both in the Service and in civilian life."

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Flowerton, of 68 West 87th street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alexandra Flowerton, to Lieut. Louis A. Kloor, jr., U.S.N. Lieutenant Kloor was pilot of the Navy balloon recently lost in Canada.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Leonard Davis, U.S.A., and Miss Jeanette Smith, of National City, Calif. Lieutenant Davis, who has been stationed at Fort Rosecrans, has been ordered to Honolulu and he and his bride will leave for that station immediately following their wedding, which will occur soon.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Gertrude C. Davidson, of Montclair, N.J., to Mr. Frank W. Lawton, son of Col. Frederick G. Lawton, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Lawton. Miss Davidson was graduated from Wellesley College and Mr. Lawton from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, June, 1920. He is with the mechanical engineering department of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad with headquarters in Philadelphia. Col. and Mrs. Lawton have made their home since retirement in Mobile, Ala.

Mrs. Mullanphy Cates, of St. Louis, Mo., announced on Jan. 14 the engagement of her daughter, Edith, sister of Mrs. Francis Hardaway and Mrs. Rollin Tilton, to Lieut. John C. Hamilton, U.S. Cav., son of Col. Alston

Hamilton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hamilton. Lieutenant Hamilton is stationed at Ancon, O.Z.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ridgely Kemp have announced the engagement of their sister, Mary Ann Ridgely, to Lieut. Edmund Fitzgerald Hubbard, of the 43d Infantry, U.S.A. The wedding will take place in February.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mrs. Charles R. Train, wife of Captain Train, U.S.N., has gone for a visit to Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sherrill are spending a month in Florida and North Carolina.

Major Henry B. Saylor, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. Saylor announce the birth of a son on Jan. 16, 1921, at Savannah, Ga.

A daughter was born to Lieut. Edward A. Fellowes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fellowes on Jan. 27, 1921, at Santo Domingo, D.R.

The birth of a daughter, Claire Estelle Hyde, to Lieut. F. W. Hyde, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Hyde at Philadelphia, Pa., is announced.

A daughter, Frances Jane Harper, was born to Capt. Arthur McKinley Harper, U.S.A., and Mrs. Harper at Fort Bliss, Texas, on Jan. 5, 1921.

A daughter, Jane Emerson Denton, was born to Major William Denton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Denton at New York, N.Y., on Jan. 6, 1921.

A son, Asa Hugh Roberts Lehman, was born to Major Asa M. Lehman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lehman at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on Jan. 25, 1921.

Lieut. C. R. Johnson, E.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson announce the birth of a daughter, Shirley Mann Johnson, at New London, Conn., on Jan. 24, 1921.

A daughter, Lillian May Wallender, was born to Lieut. Elmer F. Wallender, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wallender at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., on Jan. 1, 1921.

First Lieut. Frank E. Artaud, Med. Corps, U.S.A., retired, on duty as assistant recruiting officer, and Mrs. Artaud have rented an apartment, No. 249 East Pine street, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Arthur J. Hepburn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hepburn will soon have as their guest at the navy yard, Washington. Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, R.N., now on his trip around the world.

Mrs. Clarence A. Richards, widow of Lieutenant Richards, U.S.N., with her young son, Andy Richards, will leave Washington on Feb. 5 for Tulsa, Okla., where they will spend some weeks.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U.S.N., and Mrs. Sebree, who have been visiting their son, Capt. Jack Sebree, U.S.A., in Philadelphia, have returned to their home, Seabreeze, Coronado, Calif.

Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, widow of Major Gen. W. P. Rogers, U.S.A., has left Charleston, S.C., where she was a guest at the Villa Margherita, and is now at Ivy Inn, Daytona, Fla., for an indefinite stay.

Mrs. A. C. Kidd, wife of Lieut. A. C. Kidd, U.S.N., is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. F. Heavey, at West Point, N.Y. Mrs. F. O. Melcher, mother of Mrs. Kidd and Mrs. Heavey, is staying at the West Point Hotel.

Doris Walter, daughter of Capt. Rufus Walter, U.S.A., and Mrs. Walter, graduated from Powell School, Washington, D.C., and will enter Central High. Doris passed one of the highest in her class and was the composer of the class song.

Mrs. William P. Harrison was hostess recently at a luncheon at the California Club in Los Angeles, Calif., in honor of Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Mrs. Joseph L. Jayne and Mrs. Nathaniel Twining, wife of three admirals of the U.S. Navy.

Lieut. P. J. Matte, U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Matte announce the birth of a son, Paul Joseph, jr., at the Weson Maternity Hospital, Springfield, Mass. Lieutenant Matte is now on duty at Springfield as assistant to the recruiting officer, Springfield district.

Lieut. Comdr. Lucius C. Dunn, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dunn are stopping at Hotel Casino, Cherbourg, France. Lieutenant Commander Dunn is assistant chief of staff to Vice Admiral H. P. Huse, commander of the U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters.

Lieut. and Mrs. George C. Bland will sail on transport leaving Hoboken, N.J., on Feb. 5 for Antwerp, and from there proceed by rail to Paris, where Lieutenant Bland has been ordered for duty. He has been stationed on Governors Island for the past three and one-half years.

Major R. F. Anderson, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Anderson are making their home in Baltimore, Md., where they have taken an apartment at 157 West Laure street. Major Anderson is now with Mackubin, Goodrich and Co., members of New York and Baltimore Stock Exchanges.

Mrs. E. J. Cullen gave a bridge party at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Feb. 3 in honor of Mrs. Hunter, wife of Col. Alfred Hunter, U.S.A., who with the Colonel left the post this week for Philadelphia. Major and Mrs. Wright had four tables of bridge Jan. 29, complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter.

Those from Fort Hamilton, N.Y., who attended the Old Guard ball at the Hotel Commodore, New York city, Jan. 23, were Col. and Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Mrs. E. J. Cullen, Lieutenant Bottom, Capt. and Mrs. Imperatori, Major and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. E. K. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Bottoms.

First Lieut. G. F. Shields, U.S.A., and wife are spending a few days as guests of 1st Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Cameron at their quarters on the hill in the East Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. Lieutenant Shields has recently been on duty at Camp Kearny and is under orders for duty at Ross Field as officer in charge of motor transport activities.

The class of 1917, U.S.M.A., held a class dinner at the Officers' Club at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 28. The following were present: Capt. and Mesdames Bathurst, Hurdia, Ridgway, Kittrell, W. K. Harrison, McEwan, Heavey, Guion, W. M. Lewis and H. Jones, Captains Gurney and Teale. After the dinner, which was quite a success, the entire class attended the officers' hop in Memorial Hall.

The annual class dinner of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1904, held in Washington in January each year, took place at the Army and Navy Club on the evening of Jan. 29. Those present were Comdrs. W. A. Sread, C. C. Soule, H. H. Michael, A. C. Pickins, H. E. Kimmel, H. A. Stuart, A. B. Reed, F. A. Todd, C. R. P. Rodgers, I. C. Johnson, Kenneth Whiting, P. A. Dampman and W. P. Druley; Lieut. Comdrs. F. E. McMillen and L. E. Morgan, retired, and Mr. Earl W. Chafee.

Major A. M. Jones, 32d Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones announce the birth of a son on Jan. 28, 1921, at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. Lewis T. Ross, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ross left Washington on Jan. 28 for El Paso, Texas, where Captain Ross has been ordered for duty.

Capt. Ezra Davis, QM Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Davis and daughter, Constance, have arrived in Honolulu. They are pleasantly located at Fort Shafter.

Major John G. Donovan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donovan, who have gone to Washington from Du Pont, Del., have taken an apartment at 2400 16th street.

Major Asa M. Lehman, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lehman announce the birth of a son, Asa Hugh Roberts, Jan. 25, 1921, at the post hospital, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., made an address before the sewing class at the Russian Embassy on 16th street, Washington, on the morning of Jan. 28.

Lieut. Charles H. Sears, 10th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Sears announce the birth of a son, John Henry Sears, at Nohols Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 24, 1921.

Capt. Henry Williams, C.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams have taken the house at 1714 Q street, Washington. Captain Williams has been on duty at Quincy, Mass., and has been transferred to the Navy Department.

Col. Robert R. Wallach, U.S.A., now stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Mrs. Wallach are visiting Mrs. Wallach's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, at their home on Connecticut avenue, Washington.

Mrs. Junius W. MacMurray, widow of Major MacMurray, U.S.A., entertained at a tea at her Massachusetts avenue home in Washington on Jan. 31, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. James Parsons Robinson, wife of Colonel Robinson, U.S.A.

Major H. C. Ingles, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ingles announce the birth of a daughter at the Miller Memorial Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. Major and Mrs. Ingles are occupying quarters at Fort Snelling while Major Ingles is on R.O. T.C. duty at the University of Minnesota.

Miss Helen Ernst, daughter of Major Gen. O. H. Ernst, U.S.A., entertained at a luncheon in Washington on Jan. 31 for the ladies associated with her on the committee of the British-American Relief during the late war. Lady Geddes was the guest of honor.

General Pershing's second at home, for which no cards were sent out, was held at his Chevy Chase home near Washington on Jan. 30. There were 200 guests present and the host was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Newton Baker and Mrs. Francis E. Warren, wife of General Pershing's father-in-law.

When Major John F. Curry, Department of Hawaii Air Service officer, was quietly married on Jan. 6, 1921, in Honolulu to Miss Eleanor D. Montgomery, of Oakland, Calif., a formation of D-4 planes was flown over the city to pay the respects of the 2d Observation Group to Major Curry and his bride.

The Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its January meeting at the residence of the registrar, Mrs. William D. Carter, 2125 Bancroft place, Washington, D.C. Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., read an interesting paper on "Washington's Influence in the Shenandoah Valley." The reading was followed by a social hour.

Mrs. Martha D. Litchfield and daughters, Misses Lois and Grace Litchfield, formerly of Oklahoma, were guests of honor at a tea on board the U.S.S. Litchfield, off San Pedro, Calif., recently. Mrs. Litchfield was sponsor for the destroyer when it was launched at Mare Island in August, 1919, it being named for her son, John Russell Litchfield, who was killed in France during the World War.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williams gave a luncheon on board the U.S.S. New York at San Francisco on Jan. 3 in honor of Mrs. E. H. Campbell, wife of Capt. E. H. Campbell, who recently became Admiral Williams's chief of staff. Besides Capt. E. L. Bennett, captain of the New York, those present consisted of members of Admiral Williams's staff and their wives, including Comdrs. and Mrs. L. M. Stevens and R. S. Edwards, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. D. C. Godwin, Lieut. and Mrs. T. B. Inglis, Comdr. N. H. Wright, Lieut. (jg.) M. F. Tracey and L. C. Lawbaugh.

Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., who recently took his adopted family of seven Russian children from Washington, D.C., to visit his mother at Anderson, S.C., returned to the capital on Jan. 28. A call was made on Secretary of the Navy Daniels. In reply to a question later, concerning his plans for the education of the children, Admiral McCully is reported as saying that he intends, for the next five years, to bring up the children as though they were his own. At the end of that time if the elder ones desire to return to Russia he will enable them to do so, or if any have been claimed by now unknown relatives he will return them to the claimants later. The children, it is reported, are to be legally adopted by the Admiral in accordance with the laws of South Carolina, his home state.

Mr. Francis T. Bowles, formerly chief constructor, U.S. Navy, who resigned from the Navy some years ago, in making an address at Barnstable, Mass., Feb. 1, 1921, gave the dimensions of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, as gleaned from records of Lloyd's of London, as "length 90 feet, beam 20 feet, depth of hold 12 to 14 feet." He said the figures were obtained after a personal research into Mayflower history in connection with the celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims. He added that the records gave the Mayflower's capacity as "100 tons" which was the unit for measuring Bordeaux wine at the time the Pilgrims sailed. He said that he was making further inquiries to determine the authority for the figures, which are regarded as important by those compiling the chronicles of the Mayflower's historic voyage to Plymouth.

The ninety-fifth annual ball of the Old Guard of New York city held at Hotel Commodore on Jan. 28 has passed into history as one of the best the veteran organization has ever given. The grand military march at midnight was led by Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., and Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N. Among prominent guests were Governor Edwards of New Jersey, and staff; Governor Lake of Connecticut, and staff; Adjutant Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, of New York, representing Governor Miller, who was unable to attend; and officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and Naval Militia, who were present in large numbers. Dancing was enjoyed until a late hour, a band and an orchestra furnishing the music. An interesting ceremony during the evening was the presentation of the Veterans' Rifle Trophy, won at Sea Girt, N.J., last summer by the Governors Foot Guards of Hartford. Governor Edwards made the formal presentation, and Governor Lake of Connecticut, accepted it on behalf of the Foot Guards.

Major George B. Hunter, U.S.A., has been seriously ill in Walter Reed Hospital for several weeks, but is reported to be gradually improving.

Lieut. Franz Joseph Jonitz, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jonitz announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Jonitz, on Jan. 27, 1921, at Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Forde A. Todd, wife of Commander Todd, U.S.N., left Washington on Feb. 1 for her old home in Philadelphia to attend the wedding of her sister, Miss Cicely Barnes.

Mrs. Roderick Dew, widow of Captain Dew, U.S.A., who has been staying with Col. H. C. Pillsbury, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pillsbury, is now at the Cairo, Q street, Washington.

Mrs. Townsend Whelen, wife of Major Whelen, U.S.A., has left Washington to join Major Whelen at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, where he has been detailed for duty.

Mrs. Thomas E. Van Metre is the guest of Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Tilley at their quarters in the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., while Lieutenant Commander Van Metre is in Miami, Fla.

The birth of a son to Lieut. Leonard D. Weddington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Weddington, at Honolulu, H.T., on Dec. 9, 1920, is announced in the Langley Field Times of Jan. 29. The boy has been christened James Ray. Lieut. and Mrs. Weddington were stationed at Langley Field for several months before going to Honolulu, their new post.

During the recent visit of Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, Royal Navy, and his niece, Miss Voysey, in San Francisco, they were entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. New York by Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, U.S.N. Those present besides the guests of honor were Vice Admiral and Mrs. Williams, Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. S. McKean, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell, H. P. Price and S. E. Moses, Comdr. and Mrs. R. S. Edwards, Mrs. Hubbard of Oakland, Mrs. Pfingst and Mrs. Plum of San Francisco, Rear Admiral A. S. Halstead, Brig. Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Capt. F. H. Schofield and E. L. Bennett.

Mrs. Esther F. Davison, widow of Brig. Gen. Peter Weiner Davison, U.S.A., who resides at 911 Summit avenue, Seattle, Wash., received, on Jan. 20, the Navy Distinguished Service Cross awarded her husband for service during the World War. The presentation was made at her home in the Adrian Court Apartments by Lieut. Col. J. T. Watson, U.S.A., acting on behalf of the War Department. At the request of Mrs. Davison, Colonel Watson dispensed with all ceremony in presenting the decoration. The award of a Navy decoration to an Army officer is unusual. The specific reason for the award is described in the citation as follows: "For distinguished service in the line of his profession as executive officer and assistant to the commanding general, Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N.J."

One of the interesting incidents of the recent visit to California of Admiral Lewis Bayly, K.C.B., British navy, was the christening of the Admiral's namesake, Lewis Bayly Rogers, son of Lieut. Comdr. Robert E. Rogers, U.S.N., and Mrs. Rogers. The ceremony took place in Christ Church, Coronado, where Admiral Bayly and Commander Everson acted as godfathers, the godmother being Mrs. Hallett, of Denver, and Mrs. A. H. Rice, wife of Commander Rice. After the ceremony the guests adjourned to the residence of Lieutenant Commander Rogers for tea. Among those present were Admiral Bayly, Miss Voysey, his niece, Admiral and Mrs. Welles, Capt. and Mrs. Pratt, Capt. and Mrs. F. T. Evans, Commander Gearing, Comdr. and Mrs. Everson, Mrs. Everson, Comdr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lilley, Mrs. Wallace Hackett, of Portsmouth, N.H., and Mr. and Mrs. Hallett.

FLEETS ON SOUTH AMERICAN CRUISE.

The thirty vessels of the U.S. Pacific Fleet under Admiral Hugh Rodman, U.S.N., which have been engaged in the joint maneuvers and battle practice with the Atlantic Fleet, parted company from the latter off the Peruvian coast on Jan. 28 and arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, on Jan. 31. Admiral Rodman went ashore and paid his respects to Admiral Hurtado, commander of the Chilean navy, who in turn with a number of other Chilean officers returned the visit of the Admiral aboard his flagship, the New Mexico. Admiral Rodman and his staff went to Santiago Feb. 1 and attended a luncheon given by the American Society of Chile and later called on President Alessandri, who with the members of his cabinet reviewed a parade of 600 sailors and marines from the fleet. The men received an enthusiastic welcome from the people during the parade and were also hospitably entertained. President Alessandri was greatly impressed with the parade. United States Ambassador Joseph H. Shea gave a reception to Admiral Rodman and a number of his officers at the United States Embassy on the afternoon of Feb. 1, when a number of happy speeches were made. President Alessandri gave a banquet in his honor on the night of Feb. 1. During the banquet there was an exchange of felicitations between the President and Admiral Rodman, and among other officers and officials. President Alessandri visited Admiral Rodman on board the flagship New Mexico Feb. 3. Later the President and the Ministers of War and Marine reviewed a parade of 4,000 sailors from the fleet.

The vessels of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., parted company with the Pacific Fleet on Jan. 28 off the Peruvian coast and arrived at Callao, Peru, on Jan. 30 and Feb. 1. The Peruvian cruisers Grau and Dolognesi met the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Wilson, and escorted it into port and numerous excursion vessels, crowded with people, put out from shore to view the American ships after they had anchored. The officers and men when they appeared in the streets of Lima received a warm greeting and the city was especially decorated and illuminated in honor of the visit of the fleet. Admiral Wilson visited President Leguia and members of his Cabinet and there was a four-days holiday in the city beginning Feb. 3 in honor of the visit of the American warships. Mr. William E. Gonzales, the American Ambassador to Peru, gave a banquet in honor of Admiral Wilson and his officers on Feb. 1 and the American colony also arranged a ball in their honor.

During the afternoon of Feb. 2 the program of entertainment included a bullfight and a reception at the National Club. In the evening Admiral Wilson was the guest of honor at a banquet given by Lieut. Comdr. Paul Fitzsimons, U.S.N., member of the U.S. Naval

Mission to Peru, and his wife. Newspapers of Lima published portraits of Admiral Wilson and other officers of the fleet and expressed the pleasure of the Peruvian government and people in entertaining the Americans. The papers of Santiago, Chile, published highly complimentary articles regarding the visit of the fleet.

Admiral Wilson gave a reception on Feb. 3 on board his flagship Pennsylvania, as a return of courtesies shown officers of the fleet at the Presidential banquet Feb. 2.

GENERAL MITCHELL ON AIR POWER.

Testimony Before House Appropriations Committee.

Testimony given by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, U.S.A., Assistant Chief of Air Service, before the House Committee on Appropriations was made public in Washington on Jan. 28. In arguing in favor of the estimate of \$500,000,000 asked for by the Army Air Service for the fiscal year 1922, General Mitchell insisted that the airplane had become so much superior to the battleship that a well-balanced military program must include a large aerial force to be effective in the next war. He said that a sufficiently large force could be formed and equipped in three years at a cost of \$15,000,000, which represented no more than the cost of a battle cruiser. General Mitchell asked that the committee authorize the destruction of an obsolete battleship by Army airplanes to illustrate, as he said, the helplessness of such a craft when subjected to an aerial attack.

The program he proposed would call for both land and sea operation of the airplanes. He recommended that the three former German liners, Leviathan, Von Steuben and Agamemnon, be equipped as airplane carriers, so that an aerial force could be quickly transported to any zone of operations. General Mitchell said that one hundred pursuit planes could be carried on the Leviathan, which is now "rotting away" in New York harbor. On the other vessels he would place two squadrons of attack planes and one squadron of bombing planes. "If we had these vessels fully equipped," he continued, "I do not think any navy could do much business against us. We could attack opposing shipping wherever we wished."

Would Make Air Force Our Coast Defense.

Coast defense guns are also of little use in destroying a hostile naval force, General Mitchell asserted. "The vulnerable part of our country is from Chesapeake Bay up to Boston, and from New York to Chicago. By having an air force somewhere in New Jersey ready for action you can reach any part of that area within a few hours, whereas it would require a day or two for a huge railway gun to be transported, and then it could have little effect."

General Mitchell said that such developments have been made in poison gas that large cities could be destroyed by hostile planes dropping gas bombs unless the United States should have an adequate defense force. "What we need behind the Atlantic coast is a brigade of 600 airplanes—sixty per cent. pursuit, twenty per cent. attack and twenty per cent. bombing," he declared. "Behind the Pacific coast we should have 600 planes similarly organized. Throughout the country in general we should have an air division of two brigades of 1,200 planes that could be shifted either way or, in other words, an offensive force of 2,400 planes. As an auxiliary to these should be seventeen surveillance flights of six airplanes each, developed at 200 mile intervals along the coasts, for reconnaissance work. With other craft the force should be made to consist of 3,202 planes, or about the same strength France now possesses. In my opinion this force should be one-sixth with the colors and five-sixths reserves. On the basis of a construction program of \$45,000,000 a year, which is the cost of one battleship, this force can be built up and made efficient in one year."

Bombing Tests on U.S.S. Indiana.

Publication of the testimony showed that General Mitchell had given information to the members of the committee as to the effect of bombing tests on the old battleship Indiana, a revelation that aroused much comment in the Navy Department and which brought forth an official statement from Secretary of the Navy Daniels. In the hearing the committee had before it a photograph of the Indiana showing the effect of the bomb tests. General Mitchell said, in part:

"There were 900 pounds of explosive there; 880 pounds were TNT and twenty pounds were amatol. It is the ordinary bomb of that capacity developed several years ago. It was just laid there on the deck. If that had been dropped from an airplane, it would have blown the ship to fragments. I have here a statement of the total number of bombs tried out on the Indiana by the Naval Air Service. That work was done by a personnel with very crude equipment and little experience in dropping them, but they did very well. The Indiana was made to begin to sink by one bomb with only 214 pounds of explosive, placed about sixty feet below the water and thirty feet away from her stern. It damaged the stern of the ship, bent her rudder post and propeller shaft."

Earlier, General Mitchell had said: "To begin with, we can tell you definitely now that we can either destroy or sink any ship in existence to-day. All we want to do is to have you gentlemen watch us attack a battleship." "Do the Navy line officers consider those tests conclusive?" asked Chairman Anthony. General Mitchell answered: "I cannot answer for them. Their whole training is that the armored ship is the mistress of the sea whereas, actually, it is just as helpless as the armored knight was when the firearm was brought against him."

SECRETARY DANIELS MAKES REPLY.

Navy Department Memorandum on Indiana Tests.

When these statements were brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels gave out a memorandum from Capt. W. D. Leahy, Director of Gunnery Exercises, on the bombing of the Indiana. The text of the memorandum reads:

"The experimental bombing of the ex-Indiana conducted by the Navy in October, 1920, was a part of the systematic progressive development of methods and material of aerial warfare which has been followed since the cessation of hostilities with the Central Powers of Europe. The development of improved methods of aerial warfare for naval purposes was begun Feb. 18, 1919, when supervision of the gunnery and bombing of aircraft personnel of the Navy was, by order of the Secretary, placed under the Director of Gunnery Exercises, who is charged with the supervision of the actual opera-

tion of all other offensive armament of the Navy. Since February, 1919, every qualified naval aviator has been required to conduct certain specific exercises for record and comparison. These exercises are designed to simulate as closely as possible battle conditions, and the department has at the present time accurate data from actual performances as to the number of hits that may be expected on a vessel at sea with aircraft and bombs of the present design. It would appear unnecessary to say that this data is considered highly confidential.

"The making and publishing of an accurate scientific comparison of the performances of all pilots in bombing and gunnery resulted in a material increase in the accuracy as well as much activity and a marked improvement in the design of material. The experimental bombing of the ex-Indiana conducted in October, 1920, was designed for the specific purpose of obtaining accurate information as to (a) what distance from the side of a vessel will certain aero bombs of present design do material damage; (b) what damage will be sustained by a vessel of the Indiana type by a direct hit with aero bombs of present design; (c) what percentage of hits may be expected from a bombing when operating under the best conditions and from a certain specified height.

"In order to ascertain the damage resulting from bombs in the water, several bombs of different types were exploded at accurately measured distances from the vessel and at accurately measured depths. Careful records were made of the resulting pressures at different positions on the vessel's hull, and these records of pressure obtained with scientific accuracy will be used in preparing new designs of hull. During these experiments, hull plating on the vessel's quarter sprung a slight leak, and because the water-tight doors of the vessel had been removed, she started to fill with water, and was towed into shallow water in a position that had been previously selected, to be used for some experimental gun practice.

"No serious damage resulted from the underwater bombing. It was not necessary to the success of the experiment and it was not intended that serious damage should result. In order to ascertain the amount of damage that would result from a hit by an aerial bomb, bombs of different designs and weights of explosive were placed on different parts of the deck and exploded. Careful examinations were made of the damage resulting from each explosion and a record made for use in the study of future construction. In a general way it was found that the damage to material from aerial bombs was local, that personnel in unprotected positions within the blast area would be destroyed, that personnel in closed and armored turrets would probably not be incapacitated, and considering the probable effect of defensive gunfire against aircraft at the low altitude necessary in order to be accurate with heavy aerial bombs against a rapidly moving target at sea, the entire experiment pointed to the improbability of a modern battleship being either destroyed or completely put out of action by aerial bombs."

Mr. Daniels Questions Weight of Gen. Mitchell's Views.

Secretary Daniels said that the data on the Indiana test had been furnished in confidence to the War Department, leaving it to be inferred as to who was responsible for making it public. Asked if he would protest to Secretary Baker, as he had on a previous occasion when General Mitchell's testimony before a Congressional committee was held to reflect upon the Navy, Mr. Daniels said that he would take no official cognizance of the present incident. "General Mitchell was talking with a view to getting an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Army Air Service; the bill carries \$19,200,000. That would appear to gauge the weight of his statements. The General Board will report on the question of subsurface, surface and airships shortly," said the Secretary, "and I am confident that the board will present the most logical answer to the questions now agitating the minds of the theorists as to the present weapons of sea warfare, and it will forecast the future so far as it may be foreseen from the basis of present equipment." Asked what he thought of General Mitchell's assertion: "We can hit very often if we have to, because if necessary we will come down and lay the bomb on the deck," the Secretary illustrated his thoughts by telling a humorous story which concerned the laying of eggs on a desk. General Mitchell, he added, was "a leading propagandist for an air force, which would operate apart from the Army and Navy. He is entitled to his opinion as to the possible accomplishments of such a force; and I have nothing to say as to that." The Secretary intimated, however, that it was a weak cause which sought a foundation laid in criticism of existing and progressive air services in the defensive arms of the nation.

In a letter written to Representative Hicks, chairman of the House Sub-committee on Naval Aviation, on Jan. 31, Secretary Daniels made further comment on General Mitchell's testimony as to the bombing of the Indiana. That vessel, he recalled, is one of our oldest battleships, built before the development of armor had reached its present day strength. He took exception to General Mitchell's statement that from a plane in the air "we can either destroy or sink any ship in existence to-day." His testimony, Mr. Daniels wrote, completely ignored all of the offensive powers of a ship.

"By following the reasoning of General Mitchell," Mr. Daniels continues, "one might equally well and clearly demonstrate the absolute supremacy of either the gun or of the torpedo against a modern battleship by firing them against an ancient hulk such as the Indiana when securely moored at anchor. Any large modern bomb, shell or torpedo could not fail to be very effective against a ship of the type and date of that vessel, which would be particularly impressive to one uninformed as to naval progress or of naval problems.

"The conclusions which the General reports should not be accepted as correct. It must seem unfortunate that the Navy should not have the privilege of presenting

(Continued on page 648.)

ITALIAN AIRSHIP FOR U.S. ARMY.

The semi-rigid dirigible airship Roma, built in Italy, has been purchased by the Government for the Army Air Service. A detachment of officers and men will sail from Hoboken, N.J., Feb. 5, to Antwerp, Belgium, thence to Ciampiano, Italy, for the purpose of bringing the Roma to this country. The detachment is composed of three Air Service officers—Major John G. Thorne, Capt. three Air Service officers—Major John G. Thorne, Capt. Dale Mabry and Lieut. Walter J. Reed—and these enlisted men: Master Sergeants Roger C. McNally and Harry A. Chapman, Staff Sergeant Marion J. Beall, Sergeant Joseph M. Heidenbach and Corporal Virgil C. Hoffman. The airship is of the Isoulli type. Its gas capacity is 1,200,000 cubic feet; length 410 feet, width 82 feet, height 88½ feet. The ship is equipped with six 12-cylinder engines of 400 horsepower each, and has an estimated speed of eighty miles an hour. Its cruising radius at full speed is 3,300 miles, and at cruising speed 8,000 miles. Although designed for commercial use it was built for war

use by the Italian government. The cost was \$200,000 and it is estimated that it could not be duplicated at the present time for less than \$1,250,000. Purchase of this airship for the Army Air Service is in conformity with the agreement of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Aeronautics, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that operation and control of rigid airships is a function of the Navy.

UNITED VETERANS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of representatives from twenty-two historical, colonial, semi-military, military and patriotic organizations was held in the armory of the Old Guard of New York city on Jan. 29, 1921, at which a national association was formed known as the United States Veterans Association. This meeting was continued from one held at the Copley Plaza hotel in Boston on Dec. 12 last. The purposes of the new organization as stated by Major J. W. H. Myrick, of the Fusilier Veterans Corps of Boston, the first president of the association, are to promote a greater interest in both national and local affairs, to see that school children are not permitted to totally ignore the country's needs in regard to the Army and Navy martial forces for defense. It is understood that the new association will actively help in a propaganda and educational way the various new ideas and plans that are sponsored by the General Staff College and the War Department. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Major J. W. H. Myrick, of the Fusiliers, Boston; vice-presidents, Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder, of the Old Guard, New York city, and Major Edward T. Paul, of Minute Men, Washington; secretary, Capt. Herbert L. Adams, of Worcester (Mass.); Continentals; treasurer, Capt. Clarence J. McKenzie, Ancient and Honorables, Boston.

RETIREMENT ON DATE SPECIFIED.

In cases in which retirement on the application of an Army officer is approved effective at some future date, the retirement shall be effective upon the date specified, irrespective of the date upon which the action is taken or the officer receives notice of retirement, the War Department has directed. This rule is promulgated in order to apply to cases coming under the provisions of the law on classification of officers so as to make retirements under that provision effective on the date of retirement specified by the President, although notice might not be received by an officer until after such date.

SIGNAL CORPS PIGEON MANAGEMENT CHANGED.

The functions of the pigeon service of the Army recently have been transferred from the Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., to the commanding officer of Camp Alfred Vail, N.J. The Signal Office will still maintain general administration of the service, but the principal details will be managed at Camp Vail.

THE ARMY.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 27-0, FEB. 2, 1921, WAR DEPT.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. R. P. Bourbon, M.O., upon his arrival in United States.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. D. W. Bedinger, M.O., Capt. J. H. Whyte, D.R.C., will report by wire to commanding general 2d Corps Area, Governors Island, N.Y., for assignment to duty and station.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. W. Slatery, A.S., is extended one month.

Chaplain T. E. Rudisell to Camp Meade, Md., 80th F.A., for duty.

Col. U. B. Drake, Cav., will report to Chief Militia Bureau for duty in his office.

The following officers to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School as students in field officers' course: Lieut. Col. W. J. Kendrick and G. W. Biegler, Cav. Majors—J. O. King, 12th Cav.; G. H. Wyman, 10th Cav.; R. Blaine, 10th Cav.; E. M. Campbell, Cav.

The following officers to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School for temporary duty as student officers, field officers' course, to commence Feb. 17: Lieut. Col. J. C. Cocke and W. J. Scott, 1st Cav.; G. H. Baird, 11th Cav.; J. T. Donnelly, 4th Cav. Majors—P. J. Hennessey, 10th Cav.; D. D. Tompkins, 6th Cav.; E. A. Keyes, Cav.; W. W. Overton, 6th Cav.; E. R. Harris and O. Foley, Cav.; F. B. Kobes and W. Goodwin, jr., 7th Cav.; K. B. Edmunds and G. Dillman, 8th Cav.; H. H. Broadhurst, Cav.; D. R. Rodney, 15th Cav.

The following Cavalry officers are relieved from detail in The A.G.D. and to Fort Riley, Kas., as Cavalry School as student officers, field officers' course: Col. A. M. Miller and Major J. C. Pegram.

Lieut. Col. W. M. Connell, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., Cavalry School, attending field officers' course.

Major T. H. Cunningham, Cav., to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment.

Major S. W. Winfree, Cav., to Fort Riley Cavalry School for attending field officers' course, now on duty at Fort Riley, will report on Feb. 15, 1921, at Cavalry School as student in field officers' course.

Capt. R. E. Blount, Cav., is designated as the captain of the Cavalry team for the national matches of 1921.

The following officers of Field Artillery are assigned as hereinafter indicated, and upon arrival in the United States will join station specified: Capt. A. Smith, 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; Capt. F. C. Harper, 18th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. S. Mahon, 76th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark.; 1st Lieut. P. Mallott, 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Holt, 115th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. P. Matson, 20th F.A., Camp Jackson, S.C.

First Lieut. J. W. Paulconer, F.A., is assigned to 18th F.A. and to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

Capt. O. T. Pogue, C.A.O., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty.

Par. 64, S.O. 169-0, War Dept., July 20, 1920, announcing retirement from active service of Capt. O. L. Fisher, C.A.O., with rank of major to date from July 1, 1920, is amended to announce his retirement as a lieutenant colonel, he having been entitled to promotion to that grade on the date specified by reason of seniority.

Col. S. L. Eaton, 43d Inf., from further assignment to 43d Inf. upon the departure of that regiment from Camp Lee to San Francisco.

So much of Par. 20, S.O. 21-0, Jan. 26, 1921, War Dept., as directs Capt. S. R. Tiffany, 61st Inf., to proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty, is revoked.

Leave for one month to Capt. J. R. Brooke, jr., Inf., to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport leaving for Honolulu on March 10.

Capt. S. E. Tiffany, 61st Inf., is transferred to 34th Inf. and to Camp Meade for duty.

Capt. J. R. Brooke, jr., Inf., to Hoboken, N.J., for transportation to Porto Rico on transport sailing about March 10.

Capt. C. Muller, Inf., is assigned to 23d Inf. and to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty.

First Lieut. R. W. Harris, 21st Inf., is assigned to 48th Inf. upon completion of his present tour of foreign service.

First Lieut. J. W. Heisse, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment.

First Lieut. E. P. Strout, 23d Inf., is transferred to the Tanks, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. B. S. Dowd, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. H. McHenry, F.A., as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Resignation by Capt. S. R. Irwin, O.E., as an officer of the Army, Feb. 28, 1921, is accepted.

Major S. M. Parker, retired, to Fort Logan, Colo., for recruiting duty.

RELIEF OF ENLISTED MEN FROM FOREIGN SERVICE.

Circular 25, Jan. 27, 1921, War Dept.

This circular says, in part: "The tour of duty on foreign service having been fixed at two years for officers and enlisted men, the following instructions for the relief of enlisted men from foreign service are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Every enlisted man will be returned to the United States for duty after a two-year tour of foreign service, except that he may be permitted to remain on foreign service for additional periods of one year each, upon his own request in writing, when approved, as provided for in Circular 421, W.D., 1920. An additional year once requested and entered upon must be completed, unless the man is returned to the United States for discharge. Only actual service at foreign stations will be counted. Time consumed in travel to and from foreign station and other absences will be excluded."

The circular goes into further details as to carrying out the above instructions, and the allotment of N.C.O. to the various corps area, etc.

3D CORPS AREA.

G.O. 4, Jan. 27, 1921, Fort Howard, Md.—The undersigned resumes command of the 3d Corps Area this date. A. Cronk-hite, Major Gen., U.S.A.

5TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 5, Jan. 29, 1921, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.—Lieut. Col. Laurence Halstead, G.S., having reported this date, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, 5th Corps Area, with station at Fort Benjamin Harrison. By command of Major General Read: H. B. Fiske, Chief of Staff.

6TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 3, Jan. 27, 1921, 6th Corps Area. Lieut. Col. Gordon Johnston, Cav., having acted as polo representative, Central Department, since Aug. 10, 1920, is, under instructions from the War Department, dated Jan. 25, 1921, appointed polo representative for the 6th Corps Area. This in addition to his other duties.

G.O. 4, Jan. 31, 1921, Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Lieut. Col. Stuart Heinzelman, G.S., having reported, is announced as Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply, 6th Corps Area, vice Major Everett S. Hughes, Ord., relieved. By command of Major General Wood: Ellis A. Helmick, Chief of Staff.

8TH CORPS AREA.

G.O. 7, Jan. 21, 1921, Fort Sam Houston—Capt. Frank G. Ringland, 5th Cav., Machine Gun Officer, 8th Corps Area, is, in addition to his other duties, announced as Acting Chemical Warfare Officer, 8th Corps Area, with station at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Lieut. Col. G. MacL. Presson, A.G.R.C., to active duty as an additional member of the General Staff Corps and to Washington for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. G. Hutcheson to New York city not later than Feb. 15, 1921, assuming command on March 1 of the New York general intermediate depot. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

The following officers of Q.M.C. now on duty at the branch intermediate depot of the Q.M.C. at places specified after their names, are assigned to command those depots: Col. G. H. Penrose, Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Houston, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lieut. Col. L. D. Cabell, Jeffersonville, Ind.; G. E. Ball, Camp Holabird, Md.; F. H. Burton, Camp Normandy, Texas; H. Gibbins, Fort Keogh, Mont.; E. Culvert, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Major—J. P. Keeler, Baltimore, Md.; R. C. Edly, Camp Jessup, Ga.; L. A. Beard, Fort Royal, Va.; A. H. Jones, Fort Reno, Okla.; Capt.—T. R. Maul, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. C. M. Elwell, Q.M.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. T. B. McGill, Q.M.C., to San Francisco to the depot Q.M. for duty as his assistant. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. H. Williams, Q.M.C., to San Francisco to depot Q.M. for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Capt. E. D. Russ, Q.M.C., to San Francisco to depot Q.M. for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. F. C. Henke to Camp Dix, N.J.; Capt. I. J. Wharton to Boston, Mass.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Jackson report by wire to commanding general 9th Corps Area, San Francisco, for assignment to station and join. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Capt. W. H. Moore to Hoboken, N.J., Army Transport Service; Capt. C. E. Eble to Camp Benning, Ga.; 2d Lieut. J. B. Crandell to San Francisco. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The following officers of Q.M.C. to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands on transport to sail about April 5 for duty: Capt. W. A. Worley and T. O. Baker, 1st Lieut. J. T. Boyle and 2d Lieut. W. M. Allison. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. A. F. Dersheimer, Q.M.C., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. T. W. Woodard, Q.M.C., who will report to Captain Dersheimer for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 18-0, W.D., Jan. 22, 1921, relating to 1st Lieut. A. A. Jackson, Q.M.C., is revoked. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Leave for three months to 1st Lieut. D. L. Decker, Q.M.C., upon his arrival in United States. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Staff Sergeant M. V. Yates, Q.M.C. (Construction Service), (appointed Jan. 27, 1921), Fort Washington, Md., is assigned to duty at that fort. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Technical Sergt. F. L. Vayo, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 26, 1921), to Fort Royal, Va., for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

The following technical sergeants, Q.M.C. (appointed Jan. 28, 1921), will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Slocum, N.Y., for assignment to the Panama Canal Department: J. J. Cady, H. Graff, W. S. Morley, C. Robinson and E. Rosseau. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Technical Sergt. A. G. Walden, Q.M.C., is transferred to Camp Jessup, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 24, 2d Corps Area.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

MEDICAL CORPS.

The following officers of M.C. to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport to sail about March 10 and to Quarry Heights, Balboa Heights, C.Z., for duty: Col. H. A. Webber and Capt. W. B. Kenworthy. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major C. E. Drake, M.C., to 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

The following officers to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport to sail about April 5, 1921, for duty: Medical Corps—Majors J. F. Henneberger and J. C. Bowman; Capt. W. L. Richards; 1st Lieut. F. R. Ostrander and G. A. Clapp. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major B. R. Hunter, M.C., to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on transport to sail about Feb. 25, 1921, for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. O. H. Pinney, M.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. H. E. Hearn, M.C., to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The appointment of S. H. Rinehardt as captain, M.R.C., from Jan. 31, 1921, is announced. He will report by wire to commanding general 3d Corps Area, Baltimore, Md., for assignment to duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. J. C. Campbell, D.C., will report in person to commanding general 9th Corps Area for assignment to duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. W. P. Kati, D.R.C., to Denver, Colo. Fitzsimmons General Hospital for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Capt. H. V. Talbot, D.R.C., to home and from further active duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Officers to San Francisco for transportation to Honolulu on

transport to sail about Feb. 25, 1921, for duty: Dental Corps—First Lieut. E. G. Gebhardt and H. T. Ostrum. (Jan. 31, W.D.)
 Officers to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport to sail about April 5, 1921, for duty: Dental Corps—Major F. H. Bockoven and Capt. L. W. Mely. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Major C. H. Jewell, V.C., to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty as division and camp veterinarian, relieving Capt. C. W. Greenlee, V.C., who will report in person to the commanding general 3d Division for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)
 Capt. C. B. Perkins, V.C., is detailed as assistant professor at the Ohio State University, Columbus. (Jan. 29, W.D.)
 Capt. J. R. Mahaffy, V.C., to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about March 10. (Jan. 31, W.D.)
 Second Lieut. R. S. Shannon, V.C., to Camp Lewis, Wash., for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. M. LORD, C.F.

Staff Sergt. E. O. Straube, F.D. (appointed Jan. 29, 1921), now on duty at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be assigned to station by the commanding general 5th Corps Area. (Jan. 29, W.D.)
 Staff Sergt. C. L. Myrick, F.D. (appointed Jan. 29, 1921), now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., will be assigned to station by the commanding general 5th Corps Area. (Jan. 29, W.D.)
 Staff Sergt. G. C. Findley, F.D. (appointed Jan. 29, 1921), Fort Crockett, Texas, is assigned to duty in the office of the Finance Officer, that fort. (Jan. 29, W.D.)
 Technical Sergt. I. Mannheim, F.D. (appointed Jan. 29, 1921), Fort M. Myer, Va., will be assigned to station by the commanding general 3d Corps Area. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. Col. E. M. Shinkle, O.D., is detailed as an additional member of the G.S.C. and to Washington for duty with the War Department G.S. (Feb. 1, W.D.)
 Master Sergt. F. K. Dow, O.D. (appointed Jan. 27, 1921), now on duty at the post ordnance office, Fort Jay, N.Y., is assigned to duty at present station. (Jan. 27, W.D.)
 Master Sergt. W. Morris, O.D. (appointed Jan. 27, 1921), on duty at Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., is assigned to duty at present station. (Jan. 27, W.D.)
 Master Sergt. W. G. Phillips, O.D. (appointed Jan. 27, 1921), on duty at Madison Barracks, N.Y., is assigned to duty at present station. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. W. McC. Chapman, Sig. C. (Inf.), from further detail in Signal Corps and from present assignment and duties in the Philippines and is assigned to 45th Inf. for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, C.A.S.

Major J. G. Thornell, A.S., to Washington to the Chief of Air Service for temporary duty in connection with the purchase of the airship Roma from the Italian Government. Major Thornell will then proceed to New York city, N.Y., and join the detachment of three officers and five enlisted men ordered to Antwerp, Belgium, for transportation to Antwerp on transport scheduled to sail on or about Feb. 5. Upon arrival in Antwerp the detachment will proceed by rail to Ciampiano, Italy, for temporary duty in connection with the purchase of the airship Roma from the Italian Government. Upon completion of this temporary duty the detachment will return to the United States and then to proper stations. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

The following officers of A.S. are assigned to duty in command of the branch reserve depots and branch intermediate depots at the places specified, pertaining to the Air Service branch reserve depots—Major R. Coker, Curtiss Elmwood, Buffalo, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. S. J. Idorsky, Long Island, N.Y.; branch intermediate depots—Major L. S. Churchill, Americus, Ga.; G. E. A. Reinberg, Fairfield, Ohio; H. W. Gregg, Little Rock, Ark.; G. W. De Armond, Middletown, Pa.; W. J. Fitzmaurice, Montgomery, Ala.; W. L. Moore, Jr., Richmond, Va.; S. W. Fitzgerald, Rockwell, Calif.; W. H. Garrison, Jr., San Antonio, Texas. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Officers of A.S. to duty as follows: Major A. W. Barry to Barren Field, Everman, Texas, and assume command; Capt. D. M. McRae to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty and pilot training; 2d Lieut. C. C. Shangraw to Bolling Field, Anacostia, D.C. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major W. R. Weaver, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for completion of pilot training. (Feb. 1, W.D.)
 First Lieut. G. S. V. Little, A.S., to March Field, Riverside, Calif., for pilot training and duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

First Lieut. A. M. Drake, A.S., will report to Chief of Air Service, Washington, for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)
 First Lieut. F. M. Bartlett, A.S., to Washington, D.C., to Chief of Air Service for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Second Lieut. C. V. Haynes, A.S., is transferred to station hospital, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for further treatment. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Second Lieut. M. S. Hill, A.S., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., not later than April 1, 1921, for duty and pilot training. (Jan. 28, W.D.)
 Staff Sergt. P. O'Rourke, Air Supply Det., to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

CHAPLAINS.

CHAPLAIN J. T. AXTON, CHIEF OF CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain E. L. Spaulding to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Feb. 25. (Jan. 31, W.D.)
 Leave for two months to Chaplain I. Fealy. (Feb. 1, W.D.)
 Chaplain J. F. Houthan to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

MAJOR GEN. W. A. HOLBROOK, C.O.

Col. A. V. P. Anderson, Cav., is assigned to 1st Cav. and to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Col. C. S. Haight, Cav., will report in person to C.O. port of embarkation, Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 25, W.D.)
 Col. O. B. Meyer, Cav., to Seattle, Wash., not later than Feb. 15, 1921, for the purpose of assuming command of the Seattle general intermediate depot. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Col. G. P. White, Cav., upon his own application, is retired from active service after more than thirty-three years' service. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. D. H. Biddle, Cav. (Jan. 27, W.D.)
 Lieut. Col. G. Johnston, Cav., is detailed for duty with the Organized Reserves, with a view to his assignment to a unit thereof at the earliest practicable date. Lieutenant Colonel Johnston will report to the commanding general 6th Corps Area for duty pending his assignment to such a unit. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. B. H. Dorcy, Cav., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and report to Brig. Gen. J. H. McKee, president of an Army retiring board, for examination. (Feb. 1, W.D.)
 Major E. E. McQuillin, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Major J. W. Howe, 8th Cav., to Washington to Chief of Cavalry for duty in his office. (Jan. 28, W.D.)
 Major F. W. Whitney, Cav., to Chicago, Ill., to Chicago general intermediate depot for duty as executive officer. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Major E. G. Elliott, Cav., to Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 15, 1921, to Columbus general reserve depot for duty as executive officer. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Major J. G. Winter, Cav., from present assignment with Supply Division, G.S., and will report in person on Feb. 15 to commanding officer Washington general intermediate depot, Washington, for duty as executive officer. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The following officers to New York city for transportation to Panama on transport sailing about March 10 for duty with 13th Cavalry: Major E. P. Duval, Capt. J. K. Colwell, 1st Lieut. F. E. Randall and F. T. Turner. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major M. Garr, Cav., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major J. F. Davis, Cav., is assigned to 8th Cav. and to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major A. G. Hixson, Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas., not later than Feb. 15 for duty as student. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Leave for three months and fifteen days to Capt. W. W. Dempsey, Cav. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Capt. W. I. Rasor, Cav., is detailed in the Air Service. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. E. F. Apeldorn, Jr., Cav. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. H. P. Wise, Cav., about Feb. 10. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. E. F. Apeldorn, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav. and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Second Lieut. J. H. Healy, 10th Cav., is assigned to 9th Cav. and to San Francisco for transportation to Manila about April 5 for duty at Camp Stoenburg. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Major E. H. Hicks, 5th F.A., to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport to sail about March 5, 1921, for duty with 24th or 35th F.A. (Jan. 27, W.D.)
 The orders of Jan. 18 directing Major A. A. White, 82d F.A., to San Francisco for transportation to the Philippine Islands is revoked. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

First Lieut. P. P. Lowry, C.A.C., from Manila to United States on first available transport and to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. K. B. Watts, 9th band, C.A.C., Philippine Islands, is transferred to 6th band, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. E. Richard, 6th band, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., is transferred to 9th band, C.A.C., Fort Mills, P.I., for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

INFANTRY.

MAJOR GEN. C. S. FARNSWORTH, C.I.

Col. D. J. Baker, Inf., now attached to 57th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Col. W. Wallace, Inf., to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu, H.T., on transport sailing about Feb. 25 for duty. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. C. McLaughlin, Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Inf., Massachusetts N.G., and to Boston. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred as indicated and will join: Lieut. Col. L. T. Baker, 43d Inf., to 54th Inf., Camp Grant, Ill.; Majors—E. W. Smith, 43d Inf., to 16th Inf., Camp Dix, N.J.; M. S. Murray, 43d Inf., to 55th Inf.; P. C. Miller, 62d Inf., to 34th Inf.; A. H. Erick, 43d Inf., to 56th Inf.; O. K. Tolley, 62d Inf., to 34th Inf., all at Camp Meade, Md. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. J. R. Kelly, Inf., to report at Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu about Feb. 25, 1921. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Major L. P. Ford, Inf., to Chief of Infantry for duty in his office, with station in Washington. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Major N. J. Wiley, Inf., is assigned to 15th Inf. and will report to the commanding general Philippine Department for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Major W. L. Patterson, Inf., is detailed in Bureau of Insular Affairs for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)
 Major L. L. Drollinger, Inf., is assigned to 35th Inf. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

So much of Par 12, S.O. 16-0, W.D., Jan. 20, 1921, as directs the following officers to report at Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about March 5, is amended so as to direct each officer to report for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing Feb. 25: Major C. Grant, Capt. F. M. Child, S. R. Tupper, G. D. Huffer and L. J. Cornish, 57th Inf.; 1st Lieut. N. F. Groff, L. L. Connet, H. Blair, W. E. Duval and 2d Lieut. R. F. L. Ennis, 35th Inf.; and J. C. Horne, 44th Inf. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred from 62d Inf. to regiments indicated after their names, Feb. 1, and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: Capt. J. S. Douglas, Jr., to 11th Inf.; A. Floyd and C. F. Silvester to 60th Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. Simons to 11th Inf.; O. J. B. Whitehurst, R. B. Hart and H. J. Riess to 60th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. H. George to 60th Inf. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. T. Schoge, 62d Inf., is transferred to Tanks, Feb. 1, 1921, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Capt. C. R. Noyes, Inf., is assigned to 43d Inf. and to San Francisco and join regiment to which assigned upon its arrival at that place and will sail with it from San Francisco to Manila on transport sailing about March 5. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Capt. W. H. Woolworth, Inf., now unassigned, is assigned to 43d Inf. for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Capt. T. E. May, 47th Inf., is transferred to 59th Inf. and will join. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Capt. J. K. Freeman, 43d Inf., is transferred to 61st Inf., Feb. 1, and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf., now attached to 45th Inf., are assigned to that regiment: Capt. F. E. Ambrose, J. R. L. Gibbons, E. J. Rehmann, P. D. Strong, E. M. Van Voorhes and J. A. Boyers; 1st Lieut. E. McO. Byles, E. S. Barker, H. D. Furey, W. Hubbard, J. F. Quensen, A. W. Penrose, J. W. Ramsey, J. B. E. Swenden and 2d Lieut. J. L. Egan and F. W. Stout. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Capt. D. M. McRae, Inf., is detailed in Air Service. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

The following officers are transferred from 43d Inf. to 61st Inf., Feb. 1, 1921, and to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: Capt. W. A. Rawls, Jr., G. W. Titus, P. W. Adams, S. R. Tiffany and 1st Lieut. H. C. Barker. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Capt. C. E. Black, Inf., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty with 8th Engineers. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Par 42, S.O. 21-0, Jan. 20, 1921, W.D., relating to Capt. M. W. Clark, Inf., is recalled. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

So much of Par 10, S.O. 16-0, Jan. 20, 1921, W.D., as relates to Capt. M. W. Clark, 49th Inf., is revoked. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Capt. C. P. Stivers, 27th Inf., to Fort Mason, Calif., for transportation to Honolulu on transport sailing about Feb. 25. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Leave for two months to Capt. A. Lopez, Inf., upon his arrival in United States. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Capt. J. H. Grant, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. W. E. Lucas, Jr., Inf., is extended one month. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. D. S. Appleton, Inf., is extended one month and five days, to terminate at such time as will enable him to sail on the transport leaving New York city, for Porto Rico, March 10, 1921. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Capt. D. S. Appleton, 22d Inf., from New York city to Porto Rico about March 10, 1921. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. B. E. Lax, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service is announced. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. O. J. Neundorfer, Jr., 56th Inf., is transferred to Tanks and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

First Lieut. M. S. Fairchild, A.S., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. H. D. Adair, Inf. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. A. P. Croonquist, 62d Inf., is transferred to 32d Inf. upon arrival of 63d in San Francisco for duty. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. O. Cushman, Inf., now attached to 46th Inf., is assigned to that regiment. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

First Lieut. F. B. Myer, 43d Inf., is transferred to 49th Inf., Feb. 1, 1921, and to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. L. Simons, 62d Inf., is transferred to 55th Inf., Feb. 1, and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. W. L. McMorris, Inf., to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

First Lieut. R. N. Hagerty, Inf., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. C. A. Fowler, Inf., from Camp Dix, N.J., to Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. A. Breckinridge, Inf., is further extended two months. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Leave for two months to 1st Lieut. M. Cordero, Inf., about Feb. 15. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are transferred as indicated and will join regiments to which transferred: First Lieut. J. W. Freeman from 8th M.G. Bn. to 7th Inf. From 9th Machine Gun Battalion—First Lieut. E. Watkins to 32nd Inf., R. H. Vesey to 30th Inf., and C. Hildebrand to 4th Inf. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following officers of Inf. are assigned to 31st Inf. and will join: First Lieut. M. G. Brislawa, W. M. Millard and W. S. Murray. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. G. A. Stockton, Inf., is assigned to 8th Inf. for duty. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. P. A. Knoll, Hqs. Co., 44th Inf., and Sergt. J. Sheehy, Co. F, 44th Inf., to duty with California N.G. and to Los Angeles. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Sergt. S. F. McAuliffe, Co. H, 22d Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and to home. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Capt. J. M. Harris, P.S., from further duty with Air Service, Ross Field, Arcadia, Calif., to his home. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Capt. J. S. Young, P.S., is detailed as assistant professor at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

BOARD OF OFFICERS.

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., for examination of officers. Members: Lieut. Col. K. C. Masteller, General Staff (C.A.C.); Majors B. Norris, M.C.; F. K. Herpel, M.C.; J. R. Ellis, C.A.C.; E. W. Mumford, Q.M.C.; and recorder, Capt. J. H. Whiteley, M.C. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Lieut. Col. N. M. Cartmell, retired, to Harrisburg, Pa., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. T. E. Murphy, retired, from further active duty to home. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

Major B. F. McClellan, retired, to duty in connection with the Organized Militia of Mississippi and to Jackson. (Jan. 27, W.D.)

Major J. G. Steene, retired, is assigned to duty as president of the Board of Road Commissioners for Alaska. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

Chief Musician A. Warnecke, U.S.A., retired, now on duty at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa., from further active duty to his home, 822 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

BRIG. GEN. A. A. FRIES, C.C.W.S.

Major A. M. Heritage, C.W.S., is assigned to the command of the Edgewood Chemical Warfare Reserve Depot, Edgewood, Md. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS.

Resignation by Capt. B. Massey, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. F. Damrau, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 25, W.D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. C. E. Imman, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Resignation by Capt. H. B. Forbes, M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Resignation by 2d Lieut. S. N. Griffith, C.W.S., as an officer of the Army is accepted Feb. 1. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Resignation by Major P. Gruver, M.R.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Warrant Officer W. F. Heffner to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Warrant Officer J. F. Lucas, Chief Engineer, Army Mine Planter Service, to San Francisco for transportation to Manila on transport sailing about April 5 for duty on the Army mine planter General Henry Knox. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Warrant Officer A. J. Campbell, Chief Engineer, Army mine planter General Henry Knox, Fort Mills, P.I., to United States. His resignation is accepted upon his arrival in United States. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Warrant Officer W. Arnold is assigned to duty in office of the adjutant 5th Corps Area, with station at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind. (Jan. 21, 5th Corps Area.)

FIELD CLERKS.

Army Field Clerk F. Morgan to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty at headquarters. (Jan. 26, W.D.)

Leave for thirty days, effective Jan. 17, is granted Army Field Clerk Glenn L. Javasher. (Jan. 14, 7th Corps Area.)

Leave for fifteen days, under exceptional circumstances, about Feb. 14, to Army Field Clerk B. O. Lederer. (Feb. 1, W.D.)

The following Army field clerks to Camp Meade, Md., for duty in connection with the camp records: L. D. Banca, M. Baxter, F. C. Carlisle, R. F. Carney, L. F. Corlies, O. C. Covert, J. F. Hughes, A. Ormond, F. S. Rockefeller, M. Rosa, A. F. Schroeder and E. C. Smith. (Jan. 31, W.D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers to places indicated after names, Feb. 15, for duty as executive officers: Lieut. Col. T. M. Coughlan, Cav., to San Francisco General Intermediate Depot; M. H. Barry, C.A.C., to Schenectady General Reserve Depot, N.Y.; Majors—C. H. Rice, Inf., to New York General Intermediate Depot, N.Y. City; S. F. Hawkins, C.A.C., to Boston General Intermediate Depot, Mass.; J. H. Birdsall, C.A.C., to Atlanta General Intermediate Depot, Atlanta, Ga.; L. D. Pepin, C.A.C., to New Orleans General Intermediate Depot, La.; R. H. Fenner, C.A.C., to Seattle General Intermediate Depot, Wash.; C. M. Burlingame, C.A.C., to New Cumberland General Reserve Depot, Pa.; F. A. Price, C.A.C., to St. Louis General Intermediate Depot, Mo. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

The following officers will proceed not later than Feb. 15 to places indicated, assuming command on March 1, 1921, of the general reserve and general intermediate depots mentioned: Col. E. Bell, Inf., to New Cumberland, Pa.; J. O'Shea, Cav., to Schenectady, N.Y.; A. E. Williams, Cav., to Atlanta, Ga., to Schenectady, N.Y.; A. E. Williams, Cav., to land, Inf., to Chicago, Ill.; M. O. Bigelow, Cav., to San Francisco, Calif.; A. S. Conklin, C.A.C., to Washington, D.C.; Lieut. Col. H. S. Kerrick, C.A.C., to Columbus, Ohio; R. F. McMillan, C.A.C., to New Orleans, La.; G. Sevier, C.A.C., to St. Louis, Mo. (Jan. 29, W.D.)

Sergt. W. C. Elliott, D.E.M.L., is detailed to duty with Missouri N.G. as sergeant-instructor of Infantry and to St. Louis for duty. (Jan. 28, W.D.)

Staff Sergt. W. C. Beger, Inf., unassigned, now on duty at Fort Crook, Nebr., is assigned to 49th Inf. and will remain on duty at present station. (Jan. 17, 7th Corps Area.)

Leave for seventeen days, effective Jan. 24, to Major C. O. Oronson, J.A. (Jan.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Major Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, Chief of Cavalry, left Washington, Feb. 2, to visit all the Cavalry regiments and schools. It is expected he will return about March 10.

Cols. William H. Waldron and W. C. Sweeney and Major J. A. J. Atkins, who have been on duty in the office of the Chief of Infantry, went to their respective assignments for General Staff Corps duty on Feb. 1. Major Atkins is assigned to the 1st Division at Camp Dix, Colonel Waldron to 7th Division at Camp Meade, and Colonel Sweeney to 1st Corps Area, Boston, Mass. They are succeeded in the Infantry office by Col. C. A. Trott, Lieut. Col. Ralph H. McCoy and Majors W. H. Simpson and Bernard Lentz.

Lieut. Col. Bruce Palmer, Cav., and Major Robert C. Richardson, Jr., Cav., who have been on duty in the office of the Chief of Cavalry, have left for their respective details to General Staff Corps duty. Col. George E. Mitchell and Major J. W. Howe will take their places in the office of the Chief of Cavalry. Major Howe will assume the duties of editor of the Cavalry Journal in place of Colonel Palmer. Major A. D. Newman is replacing Major George B. Hunter in the same office.

Lieut. Col. Frank W. Rowell, U.S.A., who has been on duty in the Office of the Chief of Infantry, was obliged to leave his work during the week on account of illness. He is now in the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

Major H. H. Stickney, Jr., U.S.A., on duty with the Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., has been nominated to the Senate for transfer to the Corps of Engineers.

Cpts. L. P. Hartley, D. H. Dean and J. H. Keith, D. C., U.S.A., have been ordered from duty in the American Forces in Germany, without replacements.

A tablet dedicated to the memory of Capt. Branton H. Kellogg, U.S.A., late commanding officer Co. H, 7th Inf., who had been in action only ten days when he was killed in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, on Oct. 12, 1918, was unveiled in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass., on Jan. 16. Captain Kellogg was only twenty-nine years of age when he died.

Lieut. Robert M. Webster, Air Ser., has been designated as district property and survey officer for the district office, procurement division, Air Service, Long Island City, N.Y., in addition to his other duties.

Nominations for Transfers.

The following officers have been nominated in the Senate for transfer to the Corps of Engineers: Capt. W. H. Waugh, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., now stationed at Langley Field, Va.; Capt. J. D. Cleary, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., serving with the 9th Corps Area headquarters, San Francisco; Capt. C. E. Black, U.S. Inf., stationed at Nogales, Ariz.

First Lieuts. H. J. Adams, C.E., now on duty with the 8th Engineers, mounted, at Fort Bliss, Texas, and W. A. Callaway, Corps of Engineers, now on duty with the 12th Engineers, at Camp Grant, Ill., have been nominated to the Senate for transfer to the Infantry.

Changes Among Chaplains.

There has been a shifting of personnel from the office of the Chief of Chaplains, U.S.A., during the past week. Chaplain James F. Houlihan, who has been closely associated with Chaplain John T. Axton in framing the organization and setting the policy of his office, goes to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty upon the expiration of a leave of absence of thirty days. Chaplain Julian E. Yates, who has been on temporary duty in the office since he was relieved from the War Plans Division of the General Staff, has been assigned to Fort Myer, Va. Chaplain Ignatius Fealy goes from Fort Myer to the 2d Engineers at Camp Travis, Texas.

Colonel Creary Files Demurrer in Class B Suit.

Col. William F. Creary, who was eliminated from the Army by the application of the classification law, on Feb. 1 filed a demurrer to the answer of Secretary of War Baker to Colonel Creary's petition for reinstatement in his grade in the Army, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Feb. 1. In the answer, which was filed by Ansell and Bailey, attorneys, it is stated that Colonel Creary was discharged from the Army in violation of law, and the answer declares that the court of inquiry before which he appeared had never forwarded its findings to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for review as provided by law, and that he was given no opportunity to petition the President for a reconsideration of the case.

Army Relief Society.

A new branch of the Army Relief Society was organized in Washington Jan. 20. It is designated as Chemical Warfare Service Branch No. 12 and consists of eleven sections. The branch officers are president, Mrs. Amos A. Fries; vice-president, Mrs. Charles W. Exton; secretary, Mrs. Claude S. Brigham; treasurer, Mrs. Ovid E. Roberts. A number of sections are headed by wives of emergency officers of the A.E.F., who retain a lively interest in the Service and who wish to be identified with it. These include Mrs. Enrico Zanetti, Mrs. W. H. Walker, Mrs. Byron and Mrs. Richmond Mayo-Smith. Other heading sections are 1st Regiment, C.W.S.; Mrs. F. T. Woodbury, Mrs. Curtis Ottwell, Mrs. Walter S. Baker and Mrs. Earl J. Atkinson. Brig. Gen. A. A. Fries, U.S.A., and Mrs. Fries entertained with a large bridge party in their home on Cocoran street, Washington, this week, their guests being officers and wives of the Chemical Warfare Service.

ARMY ITEMS.

New Courts-Martial Manual in Effect.

The new Manual for Courts-Martial, U.S. Army, 1921, War Department Document No. 1053, has been printed and takes effect Feb. 4. The Militia Bureau has requested the adjutants general of the several states and territories to submit requisitions for the number of copies they need for the National Guard, but none of these will be filled until the issue to the Regular Army has been completed.

Vacancies in R.O.T.C. Section, Det. E.M. List.

There are now a limited number of vacancies in the R.O.T.C. section of the Detached Enlisted Men's List in the grade of sergeant. In addition to the pay of that grade men detailed will receive an allowance of \$43 per month as commutation of rations, and quarters, heat and light will be furnished them at a cost usually not to exceed \$30 per month. Men of long service as non-commissioned officers, especially those qualified as recruit instructors, and former enlisted men who held commissions

during the World War and have not yet re-enlisted are particularly desirable for this duty.

Columbus Barracks Charity Contribution.

Officers and enlisted men of the Army stationed at the recruiting depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, sent to The Literary Digest of New York city a contribution of \$650 on Jan. 22. In acknowledging the gift the Digest wrote to Col. G. O. Cress, Cav., U.S.A.: "This is certainly a magnificent testimony to the spirit of the men in our Army and proves what scarcely needs proving, the great unselfishness of the great American soldier always." The Digest is making a feature of receiving money for what it calls "The Child-Feeding Fund" and we assume the above contribution was made to that admirable charity.

Aerial School of Photography Issues Calendar.

Photo Section No. 7, Aerial School of Photography, Signal Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Langley Field, Va., has issued an attractive calendar, produced in photographic form, for the month of February, which is alike useful and ornamental. Below the device of the corps appears a reproduction of the Washington home at Mt. Vernon, Md., and below this again, the calendar, flanked on either side by likenesses of Gen. George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Entertainment for Veterans' Benefit.

To aid its work in helping sick and disabled soldiers of the World War Argonne Post No. 107, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, is to hold a barn dance and indoor county fair in the armory of the 13th Coast Defense Command in Brooklyn, N.Y., on the night of Feb. 11, which will be attended by many Army and Navy officers on duty in New York city who have accepted invitations. The funds resulting from the dance and fair are to be devoted to the purchase of a home for Argonne Post and for bettering the condition of sick and disabled soldiers and those who need assistance in getting their claims settled with the Government. In the past two years Argonne Post has effected settlement of such claims to the value of \$50,000.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

U.S.A.T. Buford and Kilpatrick.

The U.S.A.T. Buford will begin making voyages between San Francisco and Honolulu about Feb. 25, giving special attention to the transfer of personnel from one place to the other. Freight also will be carried.

The U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick was sold on Feb. 1 to Stephen D. Stephanidis, New York city, for \$125,000. The Kilpatrick was purchased from British ownership by the War Department in 1898.

Passengers on Army Transports.

Commissioned personnel and members of officers' families booked for passage on Army transports sailing in February are announced as follows:

For Antwerp, Feb. 5: Brig. Gen. J. N. Wheelan, U.S.A., retired, New York, and sister; Major J. G. Thornell, Air Ser., and wife; Capt. Dale Mabry, Air Ser.; 1st Lieut. W. J. Reed, Air Ser., and wife, and 1st Lieut. Everett M. Yon, Inf.

For Honolulu, on the U.S.A.T. Sheridan, Feb. 4: Lieut. Col. B. F. Browne, F.A., and wife; Major J. M. Swing, Field Art., wife and child (18 months); Capt. James E. Dean, Dental Corps, and wife and child (5 years); Capt. Davis I. Edwards, Dental Corps, wife and child; Capt. Charles L. Andrews, Dental Corps, wife and infant; Capt. James R. Mahaffey, veterinarian, and wife, and Capt. Y. D. Veseley, 11th F.A.

For Manila on the U.S.A.T. Thomas, Feb. 5: Col. LeRoy Eltinge, Gen. Staff; Lieut. Col. R. K. Cravens, Finance Dept., and wife; Lieut. Col. Selwyn D. Smith, Cav., wife and three boys and two daughters; 2d Lieut. Melicent E. King, nurse, A.N.C.; 2d Lieut. Inez H. Wiley, nurse, A.N.C.; Lieut. J. Fife, jr., U.S.N., and Lieut. C. E. Swithenbank, Supply Corps, U.S.N., and wife.

For Panama, Feb. 10: Ensign Linke, U.S.N.

For Porto Rico, Feb. 10: Capt. E. J. Schroeder, P.R. Inf., N.G., and wife.

ARMY WARRANT OFFICERS.

Appointments.

Army warrant officers appointed Jan. 19-Feb. 2, inclusive, to fill vacancies due to declinations and other causes, with former rank and assignment to duty, are as follows:

Cres, Joseph, Tech. Sergt., Engrs., Camp A. A. Humphreys, with 13th Regt. Engrs.

Wible, John, Sergt., D.E.M.L., Depot Q.M., New Orleans.

Fandley, Frank J., Tech. Sergt., Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, C.A. Hqs.

Musser, Orville T., Staff Sergt., Panama, with Div. Hqs., Recorg.

Steele, Irving E., Tech. Sergt., Q.M.C., Camp Pike, with Camp

Q.M.

Meyers, Albert A., Civ. Camp Grant, with 3d F.A.

Lethermon, Robert H., Sergt., D.E.M.L., Mil. Academy, Spring-

hill, Tenn.

Manke, Fred, Sergt., D.E.M.L., Fort McPherson, Ga., C.A. Hqs.

Kennedy, John J., Staff Sergt., Hawaii, with Air Group Hqs.

Strauss, Charles, 1st Sergt., Hawaii, with Dept. Hqs.

Willis, Harry R., Sergt., Panama, Div. Hqs., to be organized.

Eaton, James N., Staff Sergt., Fort Crook, C.A. Hqs.

Appointment of Bandleaders.

The list of warrant officer bandleader appointees is still under consideration at the War Department, but it is expected it will be approved soon. Only three warrant officer bandleaders have been appointed and these officers have served with the board making the selection of applicants. The War Department sent an order to all commanding generals of corps areas and departments and the A.F. in G. on Feb. 1, stating that in order to provide vacancies for bandleaders who failed in the examination for warrant officer, all promotions to non-commissioned and specialist grades in all bands will be discontinued, and the War Department notified by Feb. 10 as to the number of vacancies that will exist prior to Feb. 15 in all non-commissioned and specialist grades below bandleader in each band.

Warrant Officers' Eligible List.

For the benefit of those individual applicants who are anxious to know if they are on the warrant officer eligible list it can be stated that a letter from The Adjutant General is now going out notifying every applicant of his status, whether or not he is on the eligible list, on the list for future examinations, or listed with those applicants found disqualified.

Status of Warrant Officers.

When warrant officers are under treatment in Army hospitals they are to be considered in the status of commissioned officers in so far as concerns quarters and

charges, the Secretary of War has ruled. Warrant officers retired under the provisions of Sec. 4a, act of June 4, 1920, and Sec. 1251, Revised Statutes, are not to be carried on the limited or unlimited lists of officers of the Army, but will be carried on a special list of retired warrant officers. The War Department directs that warrant officers retired in accordance with the act of July 9, 1918, be also placed on this special list.

APPOINTMENT OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

A private was appointed sergeant by the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps and his warrant was issued Jan. 6, 1920, while he was in confinement awaiting trial on general courts-martial charges and thereafter the commanding officer of the unit to which the private belonged directed that the warrant be "withheld" until further orders. The warrant was returned to the department commander with a recommendation for the revocation of the appointment and although an indorsement of May 8, 1920, purported to revoke the warrant the records of the private's company fail to show that he had been reduced at the time of his discharge on June 11, 1920. In the meantime the private had been tried and acquitted on the aforesaid charge, and the acquittal approved May 20, 1920. It is held that the private's appointment as a sergeant, on recommendation of his company commander, became effective as soon as the appointment was made, irrespective of whether or not he ever received the warrant. Having been regularly appointed he could be reduced to the ranks only in accordance with A.R. 276, which provides that a non-commissioned officer may be reduced to the ranks by sentence of a court-martial, or, on the recommendation of the company commander, by order of the commander having final authority to appoint such non-commissioned officer. The action taken in the attempted revoking of the private's appointment was not in compliance with this regulation. Having been legally appointed sergeant, he could be reduced only by a court-martial, or, upon the recommendation of the company commander, by order of the commander having final authority to appoint. It does not appear that his company commander ever recommended that he be reduced to the ranks from the grade of sergeant. Hence there was no authority in the appointing officer to revoke the private's appointment or to reduce him to the ranks. He was discharged the Service as a sergeant and is entitled to the pay thereof to the date of the discharge; also the records in his case should be corrected accordingly and a corresponding notion should be made upon his certificate of discharge, if available.

N.G. GRADUATES AT CAMP BENNING.

Forty officers of the National Guard representing sixteen states and Porto Rico, who have been attending the Infantry School at Camp Benning, Ga., since Nov. 1, 1920, were graduated on Jan. 31, and received diplomas for their work. The graduation exercises were held at the Officers' Club, at which Brig. Gen. W. H. Gordon, commandant, and Col. Paul B. Malone, assistant commandant, made appropriate remarks. General Gordon spoke on "The Infantry School, Its Aims and Aspirations," while Colonel Malone's address was on "The Obligations of the National Guard Graduate of the Infantry School to his State and to the Federal Government." Invitations were sent to Major Gen. C. S. Farnsworth, Chief of Infantry, and Brig. Gen. Jesse McI. Carter, U.S.A., to be present and deliver brief addresses. The names of the officers graduating follow: Capt. Walter G. Barber, Wis.; Capt. Harold W. Barker, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Bradley M. Barnes, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Elliott W. Bergfeld, Mo.; Capt. Thomas W. Bufin, Ga.; Capt. George M. Coslick, Fla.; 2d Lieut. James H. Dailey, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Roy E. Delano, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Kenneth E. Fomes, Minn.; Capt. Royal L. Fuller, Wis.; Capt. Julius W. Gerring, Va.; 2d Lieut. William A. Hagan, Pa.; Col. Ewell L. Head, Okla.; Capt. Floyd C. Henderson, Wis.; Capt. Leroy Hewlett, Ore.; Capt. Ralph S. Hobson, Colo.; Capt. Frederick W. Hoffman, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Julius C. Holmes, Kas.; Capt. Leon C. Huff, Wis.; 1st Lieut. George G. Israel, D.C.; 2d Lieut. Michael J. Ivers, Pa.; 1st Lieut. William J. Kelley, Vt.; Capt. Roy E. Kitchell, N.J.; 1st Lieut. Coen O. Lee, Okla.; Capt. Erwin N. Newton, Vt.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. Majchczak, Wis.; Capt. Raymond T. McKinney, Kas.; Capt. Leo J. A. Pironi, Ore.; 2d Lieut. Earl Polen, Wash.; 1st Lieut. Oliver J. Ripple, Colo.; Capt. Enrique Schroeder, Jr., Porto Rico; 1st Lieut. George A. Stack, Vt.; Capt. Peter W. Stauffer, Pa.; Capt. Ernest R. Vader, Wis.; 1st Lieut. Eugene O. Wells, Minn.; 1st Lieut. Tazewell S. Wharton, Va.; 2d Lieut. George F. White, Wash.; Capt. Mathias A. Wiesenhoefer, Mich.; Capt. Chester A. Wilson, Fla., and Capt. John G. Moe, Pa.

GENERAL SUMMERALL'S AUTHORITY UPHOLD.

The action of Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall, U.S. A., commanding at Camp Dix, N.J., in refusing to permit members of his command to visit Wrightstown, N.J., because enlisted men of the post have on occasions returned to the camp intoxicated after having visited the town, was fully sustained by Justice Bodine, of the U.S. District Court, sitting at Trenton, N.J., recently. His decision was on a motion by Lieut. Col. D. P. Quinlan, U.S.A., division judge advocate general, representing General Summerall, for the dismissal of a petition for an injunction asked for by a civilian of Wrightstown, restraining General Summerall from posting military policemen with orders to keep soldiers from entering the town. The point of Colonel Quinlan's argument was that the Army is a constitutional agency, of which the President of the United States is Commander-in-Chief. The Military Establishment is administered by the Secretary of War as the constitutional representative of the Commander-in-Chief. Officers of the Army are constitutional officers appointed in the manner provided for in the Constitution. The relation of the enlisted personnel to the Federal Government is one of contract, founded on considerations of public policy. The effect by that contract is that the enlisted personnel places itself unreservedly in the hands of the constitutional officers of the Army, to be trained as efficient military units. The enlisted personnel at Camp Dix, he argued, cannot, as a matter of right, leave the camp to go to any particular place to stay any particular time except with permission of the officers having paramount duty and responsibility to obviate any menace to the efficiency of the soldier. Judge Bodine granted the motion for dismissal, according to the Bridgehead Sentinel, organ of equity. Addressing himself to the petitioner, he added: "Your complaint and petition seeks to have this court interfere with the command of the Army, in particular with this distinguished general in the command of his men at Camp Dix. It cannot be done."

KING & KING

Attorneys in the Court of Claims for Army and Navy Officers.
728 SEVENTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CLAYTON E. EMIG, LL.B., 1892

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Prosecutes claims for Officers and Men in Army and Navy.
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WANTED: by Chief Gunner's Mate, U.S. Navy, position as caretaker or other position of trust. Married (self and wife). References given. Service record 19151. New England preferred. Address Box 6, Army and Navy Journal, New York.

WANTED: For the 18th Field Artillery, 155mm. motorized, the following specialists: Motor mechanics, gun mechanics, telephone and radio men and clerks. Regiment is practically at full strength but experienced specialists are still needed and opportunities for re-enlisted ex-non-commissioned officers are open. Write or wire the Commanding Officer, 18th Field Artillery, Camp Pike, Ark., stating qualifications.

WANTED: For the 6th Infantry band, the following musicians: One Eb Clarinet, two Solo Clarinets, one First Clarinet, two Second Clarinets, one Alto Saxophone, one Tenor Saxophone, one Horn, two Slide Trombones, one Eb Bass and two BBb Bases, one Solo Cornet. Vacancies in all grades. Assistant Band Leader, Sergeants, Corporals, 2d, 3d and 4th Class specialists. Fine administration and duty purely musical; an excellent opportunity for any musician to perfect himself in the musical profession. For further particulars address: Band Leader Max Muller, 6th Infantry, Camp Jackson, S.C. The 6th Infantry is commanded by Col. Hunter B. Nelson.

WANTED: By April 1, 1921, an ex-service Ship's Carpenter for caretaker of Naval Militia Naval Reserve equipment and property. Must be competent boat repair man. Salary \$5 per day, 365 days a year. Will be stationed at Navy Yard, Sackett Harbor, N.Y. References: H. J. Angley, Lieut. Comdr., Watertown, N.Y.

FOR SALE: Officer's O.D. Overcoat. Custom made. Fine Melton cloth, storm collar and hood, belted and pleated back, quilted lining. Length fifty-two inches. Coed as new. \$65.00. P.O. Box 158, Hollywood Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.

Will the two officers, connected with me in the Mexican land deal for insurance, please send me their present addresses? W. H. KEELING, Falls City, Nebraska.

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STATUS OF ARMY PROMOTIONS.

Action by the Senate on the 3,285 officers of the Regular Army nominated for promotion is evidently still a matter of doubt. Individual members of the Senate and of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs are conferring with War Department authorities with a view to an adjustment so that in the event of non-confirmation a situation will not ensue so as to throw the commissioned personnel of the Army into confusion or cause injury to any officer other than a temporary loss of rank until a new list of nominations may be presented and confirmed at the extra session of the Senate which will be called at the request of the President-elect. It is said that among other objections to the list, Senators are inquiring whether the field grades have not been jammed by promotions so as to prevent the appointees from making those grades. This objection is untenable for the

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reason that the utmost liberality was shown in the appointments in the endeavor to gain as great a percentage of new officers in the field grades. Unfortunately, and to the sincere regret of many Regular Army officers, the reservoir of officer material from which the appointees came produced a much smaller percentage of men qualified for field grades than was expected.

PROMOTION FOR 5,000 ARMY OFFICERS.

The Personnel Division, The Adjutant General's Department, has in hand the preparation of the promotion list with the purpose of formulating the list of nominations for promotion to the grades of captain and first lieutenant. It is stated that approximately 5,000 promotions are to be made to these grades, and that probably the nominations will be submitted to the Senate in the coming week. There will also be a list of majors nominated to fill vacancies as of July 1, 1920.

2,200 APPLICANTS FOR NAVY TRANSFER.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, has now on file about 2,200 applications from Reserve and temporary officers for transfer to the permanent Navy. It is hoped that a large proportion of these officers will qualify at the examinations, which are set for May 16 next.

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DISTRIBUTION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Needs of Regular Service for Peace and War.

Vitality connected with the fundamental needs of an Army for war is the number of officers in the Regular Army and their distribution in grades. The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, provides that "after July 1, 1920, there shall be 21 major generals and 46 brigadier generals of the line; 500 colonels; 674 lieutenant colonels; 2,245 majors; 4,490 captains; 4,203 first lieutenants; 2,694 second lieutenants; and also the number of officers of the Medical Department and chaplains, hereinafter provided for, professors as now authorized by law, and the present military storekeeper." There is thus provided by law a permanent commissioned personnel for the Regular Army of 14,968 officers, exclusive of the general officers of the line, the officers of the Medical Department, chaplains, professors, and the military storekeeper. Of these 14,968 officers, 46.5 per cent. are in the grades of first and second lieutenant; 30 per cent. in the grade of captain, and 23.5 per cent. in field grades—4 per cent. being in the grade of colonel, 4.5 per cent. in the grade of lieutenant colonel, and 15 per cent. in the grade of major. The percentages of the number of officers of the Navy in the corresponding grades are: 4 per cent. in the grade of captain (colonel); 7 per cent. in the grade of commander (lieutenant colonel); 14 per cent. in the grade of lieutenant commander (major); 32.5 per cent. in the grade of lieutenant (captain); and 41.5 per cent. in the grades of lieutenant (j.g.) and ensign (first and second lieutenants). That is, under existing law, the Army has a smaller percentage of its officers in the higher grades and a larger percentage of its officers in the lower grades than the Navy.

The mission of the Regular Army in time of peace is no longer simply to organize, train, administer, equip and supply the Regular Army, provide for the overseas garrisons, act as a police force in the United States and give limited assistance to the National Guard and the civilian schools and colleges, but it is broadened to include in addition the very much larger and more responsible function of preparing the whole Army, including the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, for war. Such a mission can be carried out only by a permanent personnel of professionally trained officers and a number of enlisted men which will vary from time to time. The law prescribes the number of officers and provides for a maximum enlisted strength. With these officers and an enlisted strength never in excess of the maximum, the complete mission of the Regular Army must be carried out. Under the theory of national defense enunciated in this law and with such a mission to perform there is a solemn responsibility placed upon the officers of the Regular Army. For these 17,717 officers of the Regular Army are the only persons out of all of our more than 105 millions of people in this country, and our millions in Panama, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, who devote their time exclusively to the study of this great problem of handling the nation in arms in time of war. Unlike every other profession this one, which involves not only the lives of our citizens, but the security, honor and very life of the nation itself, must be ready to meet conditions as they will be in war, not as they are in peace. It must acquire the knowledge that can be put in actual practice only in time of war.

Since the enactment of the law of June 4, 1920, the War Department General Staff and the chiefs of the various branches of the Army have devoted much time to the study of its provisions and its possibilities for developing a military policy consistent with our national traditions and ideals and to the best use that can be made of the personnel provided for carrying out the Regular Army mission. These studies are not complete, but all have reached the stage where it is possible now to believe that the number of Regular Army officers authorized by the act of June 4, 1920, may be made to suffice if they are properly assigned and economically used to meet the demands of carrying out the mission of the Regular Army and if they are distributed in grades appropriate to the duties they are to perform.

The Promotion Problem.

In reorganizing the Regular Army and imposing upon it a mission such as this law imposes, it was not only necessary to determine the actual number of professional officers needed to carry out this mission, but it was also necessary to determine and fix in law such provisions regarding their promotion as to insure attracting to the Army men of character and ability. This matter received long and serious study by both military committees. Perhaps no matter connected with Army legislation has ever been as troublesome for Congress as this problem of promotion. This Congress determined that in reorganizing the Army this problem of promotion should be solved, and, if possible, in accordance with sound and fundamental principles. After long and care-

ful study it was decided to adopt as the governing principle a complete separation of promotion and organization and a parity of promotion among the officers of the various branches. Having agreed upon this principle, two methods of attaining it are provided in the act of June 4, 1920, the one known as the single list and the other known as promotion after specified service in a grade. Having adopted this governing principle and determined upon the single list as the general method of putting it into effect, the next consideration was the rate of promotion. The rate of promotion in a military force necessarily varies from many causes. Other things being equal, however, it is obvious that it will be greatly affected by the manner of distribution in the various grades. The larger the proportion of officers of high rank the more rapid must be the promotions through the lower grades. Generally speaking, this principle seems to have been recognized in the past only in fixing the number of officers in the various grades in the staff departments. In the line the governing principle was to hold to the exact proportions of organizational requirements. The result has been that in the past the rate of promotion has varied widely among branches and also that while the staff departments have had a fairly healthy flow of promotion the line has at all times been certain of stagnation except as legislation, by increasing one or more arms, has temporarily accelerated promotion. Of course Congress could not create officers for the mere purpose of stimulating promotion, so a careful investigation was made to determine the duties which officers of the Regular Army would have to perform in order to be sure that these duties were commensurate with the grades provided in the proposed distribution.

That the conclusions reached as a result of this investigation are essentially correct is borne out by the detailed studies which have been made since the passage of the act, as shown in the distribution table below. That the distribution adopted will insure a reasonable rate of promotion cannot be proven, however. An actuarial solution of this problem is not possible as a sufficiently large number of cases do not exist on which to base such a solution. The percentages adopted were arrived at after a consideration of the distribution of officers of the line of the Army under the act of June 3, 1916, which clearly provided too few in the field grades; of the distribution of officers of the Medical Corps under that act, which just as clearly provided too many in the field grades; of the distribution of the officers of the Corps of Engineers under that same act; and of the distribution of officers of the Navy. The distribution in the Engineers and the Navy was about the same and seemed to insure about the proper rate of promotion, so the distribution adopted in the act is very nearly the same as that in the Navy. This table has been prepared as a tentative working guide for those concerned in the transfer and assignment of officers:

Tables of Distribution.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels and majors.
Infantry	76	440
Cavalry	26	100
Field Artillery	42	155
Coast Artillery Corps	36	145
Corps of Engineers	38	110
Signal Corps	10	65
Air Service	29	205
General Staff Corps	40	135
Adjutant General's Department	20	78
Inspector General's Department	18	46
Judge Advocate General's Dept.	14	63
Quartermaster Corps	38	256
Finance Department	17	55
Ordnance Department	18	78
Chemical Warfare Service	6	19
Bureau of Insular Affairs	1	2
Detached Officers List—for:		
Reserve Officers' Training Corps	30	300
National Guard	30	225
Organized Reserves	70	306
Recruiting	8	21
Disciplinary Barracks	2	4
General Service Schools	18	80
U.S. Military Academy	2	21
Miscellaneous detached duties	10	10
Total	599	2,919

The actual distribution of officers at the present time is not the same as the distribution shown in this table. There are three principal reasons why this is so. This is explained by Major T. W. Hammond, Gen. Staff Corps, as follows: In the first place, because of the system of promoting officers prior to July 1, 1920, from separate lineal lists for each branch; because of unequal legislative increases in the various branches since the Spanish-American War; and because of the different principles which governed the distribution of officers in grades on the separate lineal lists, a situation developed in the course of years which at the time of the passage of the Army Reorganization act found the younger and less experienced officers of the Army in some branches in the higher grades, while the older and more experienced officers of the Army in other branches were still in the lower grades. When the new system of promotion was put into effect July 1, 1920, the bulk of promotion was in those branches of the Service where promotion during the last twenty years had been slowest, and the least in those branches where promotion had been fastest. Since promotion and organization are now two entirely separate matters, the Cavalry, which has had the slowest promotion in the past, we find receiving the greatest amount of promotion as of July 1, 1920, in spite of the fact that the strength of the Cavalry was actually decreased by the act of June 4, 1920; while the Field Artillery, which has had the fastest promotion in the past, is receiving little promotion although its strength was practically doubled by the act. This results in having in the Army now a large number of officers of high grade who are commissioned in the Cavalry and a compar-

tively small number of officers of high grade who are commissioned in the Field Artillery.

The act of June 4, 1920, provides freedom of transfer of officers from one branch to another and also authorizes the War Department to prescribe the organization of the various branches, so that the problem of bringing about a proper distribution of the experienced officers of the Army in the various branches of the Service is one gradually to be solved by War Department regulations formulated in accordance with the policies and principles laid down in the act of June 4, 1920.

In the second place, the commissioned personnel of the Regular Army was practically disorganized by the war. Regular Army officers were assigned to all sorts of duties in the emergency Army and when that Army was demobilized these officers found themselves scattered about through the remaining Military Establishment without any logical arrangement in the peace-time organization. To get them properly distributed now in accordance with the duties and functions of the Regular Army in time of peace will require a great deal of time because of the many difficulties which still confront the War Department in such matters as completing unfinished war work, on account of lack of sufficient mileage and transportation appropriations, and because of the discomforts and personal expense involved in the frequent moving about of officers and their families. In the third place, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves are only in the first stages of organization and the assignment of Regular Army officers to these duties must be gradual as these forces develop.

Need for Proper Distribution.

That proper distribution should be effected, however, in the shortest possible time is imperative for many reasons. There is an actual shortage in the total number of officers authorized by law and required to carry out the Regular Army mission. This shortage can be somewhat counterbalanced by a proper and correct distribution of the officers now in the Service. An incorrect or improper distribution in the various grades means that some officers of high rank are performing duties that should be performed by officers of less experience and lower rank, and that other officers of less experience and lower rank are performing duties which should be performed by officers of more experience and higher rank. Congress provided the number of officers in the various grades on the theory that they were to be engaged on duties appropriate to their rank. The problem of organizing the Army and distributing these officers to their various duties is left by Congress to the War Department, and the War Department should make every possible effort to bring about a proper distribution. The officers themselves are better satisfied, perform better work and thereby add to the efficiency of the Army as a whole, when they are assigned to duties commensurate in responsibility and importance with the rank and grade which they hold. Now the act of June 4, 1920, provides that officers may be transferred from one branch of the Service to another on their own application, but specifically states that an officer shall not be transferred from one branch to another without his consent. The intention of Congress was that an officer should not be arbitrarily transferred from one branch, after long years of service, to another branch against his will. It was a provision dictated by a consideration of the personal and professional feelings of the officers of the Army. At the same time Congress did not intend and did not take away from the President the authority to assign officers to duty in accordance with the exigencies of the Service.

In now bringing about a redistribution of officers, the War Department is actuated by the same principle. It is firmly believed that the officers, when informed of the situation which confronts the Army, will respond in the effort that all must make to correct as soon as possible the temporarily illogical situation, which now exists as a result of the adoption of the single list succeeding the unfair and unscientific system of promotion which obtained in the Army up to July 1, 1920. This problem of distribution must be solved. Those who have made a study of the problem of national defense, who realize the importance of developing a sound and conservative military policy, and who understand the relation that the Regular Army bears to the development of such a policy, believe that the Army can solve these problems in accordance with the principles and policies of existing law. Many, however, who, due to multitudinous other duties, have not given careful and detailed study to the intricate problems of national defense, do not understand the relation of the Regular Army to this problem as set forth in the latest Army legislation and as illustrated in the World War. They do not understand the special function that the Regular Army has had to perform in mobilizing the man power of the nation, and again in the demobilizing of the emergency Army, created in eighteen months, and smoothly and with extraordinarily little disturbance dispersed in twelve months after the armistice; and further its function in disposing of the enormous assemblage of materials, equipment and facilities that had been gathered together to conduct a major war.

The unthinking, therefore, or the uninformed might in haste commit the country to a policy of starving or depleting the Regular Army below a functioning capacity and to an extent that, especially in the case of the commissioned personnel, could not be repaired in years of carefully studied legislation. Realizing the danger of misunderstanding due to the present accidental and for the time being illogical distribution of commissioned off-

cers in the several arms, and the importance of a proper distribution, the War Department and the chiefs of the arms most seriously affected, desire to enlist the co-operation and support of officers of the Army in bringing about, by suitable voluntary transfers or otherwise, a redistribution to the several arms to accord with the intentions of Congress, the interests of the Army, and the interests and desires of individual officers.

NO TRANSFER OF U.S.C.G. OFFICERS TO NAVY.

The applications of thirty-six officers of the U.S. Coast Guard for transfer to the permanent Navy, as provided in the Naval Appropriation act of June 4, 1920, were disapproved on Jan. 29 by Secretary of the Treasury Houston. Information to this effect was communicated to the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Houston it is understood based his disapproval on the ground that since the officer personnel of the Coast Guard can only be recruited from graduates of the Coast Guard Academy, relief could not come for several years for the loss of the officers seeking transfer. The Secretary is said to have expressed his concern over the shortage of officers, particularly in view of the fact that four new cutters now building are to be fitted with complements some time in 1922. He is said to be convinced that all the officers are needed in the service of the Coast Guard, and that it would be inconsistent to approve the application of one officer, or ten officers, and disapprove of the applications of the others desiring to transfer. In connection with Mr. Houston's views, it is interesting to note that of the Coast Guard officers now in that Service who entered from the academy in the last five years there are fifteen line and six engineering officers, an average of little more than four officers a year. With the enlisted personnel for 1922, as projected in the appropriations, limited to 2,885, there will be approximately 210 officers, or about one officer to each thirteen enlisted men. Despite the fact that since 1908 the Coast Guard Academy has failed to keep the commissioned personnel up to strength; the vacancies varying from 24 to 29 per cent. each year, the Secretary of the Treasury and the commandant of the Coast Guard have taken no steps to fill the vacancies by seeking an amendment of the law which confines the service to the graduates of the Coast Guard Academy for its officers. The Coast Guard is unique in this, for both the Army and the Navy have secured legislation from time to time whereby the commissioned strength could be increased through other channels than the established academies.

A LESSON STILL PERTINENT.

A warning against the propaganda of universal peace advocates appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 26, 1870, after Germany won her great victory over France, and is equally applicable now. Under the head of "The Lesson for Us," in dealing with the defeat of the French army by the Germans and in advocating preparedness for this country, we said in part: "Surely we should be able to draw from a lesson so tremendous something of value for our own future guidance, and America is not wanting in philosophers who are quick to discover the warning there is for us in the fate of France. First in the field is the peace party, advocating an immediate and universal disarmament; the Woman's Rights advocates follow next; and we have a woman's convention suggested in which mighty resolutions are to be given forth, that armies with banners are to pause in their courses. King William is to go back to Berlin and pass his days in ordering his household, and von Moltke shall return to till the fields. America, unhindered by foreign jealousies, is to pursue that path of greatness which needs only perpetual peace to be sure. Turning from the dreams of theorists to the world as we find it, we discover that the real lesson for us in the overthrow of France is not that we should abolish armies, but that we should increase the efficiency of those we have."

FOUR PACIFIC COAST BASES RECOMMENDED.

The joint committee of the Senate and House appointed by Congress to investigate and report on the question of the need of more naval bases on the Pacific coast presented a report on Jan. 31 in which it recommended the establishment of four new stations. These included a new naval base at Alameda on San Francisco Bay; an aviation base in the Puget Sound region, to be located at Sand Point, Wash., and not to exceed \$1,500,000 in cost; retention of Ediz Hook, Wash., for "future development in case of emergency" as an operating station for small units of aircraft, destroyers and submarines; establishment of a submarine base not to cost more than \$4,000,000 at San Pedro, on Los Angeles harbor; and the creation of a lighter-than-air naval aviation base at Camp Kearny, near San Diego.

PUBLICATION OF ARMY PROMOTION LIST.

The promotion list of the commissioned personnel of the Army is being prepared for publication in the February issue of the Army List and Directory. As nearly all officers will desire copies for their own use, arrangements are to be made to have extra copies available, which may be procured by sending twenty-five cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., requesting him to forward a copy of the February issue. The promotion list, it is stated at The Adjutant General's office, will not appear in subsequent issues of the Army List and Directory.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED.

Carries a Total of \$395,504,444 Including Construction.

The report of the House Committee on Appropriations on the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 was presented in the House on Feb. 2 and shows that the measure will carry a total of \$395,504,444.23 including a recommendation of \$90,000,000 for continuing construction under the 1916 building program. The bill as presented carries \$37,775,129.77 less than the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1921, and \$284,011,287.24 less than the amount requested by the Navy Department.

The report recommends reducing the enlisted strength of the Navy from 143,000 to 100,000 men and also the Marine Corps enlisted strength from 27,400 to 20,000 men. No reduction, however, is recommended in the number of officers in either branch of the Service. A force of 100,000 men, the report states, would be sufficient to keep at least 384 vessels in operation, or thirty-two more than were in the entire Navy in 1916.

The total appropriation for aviation is \$6,913,431, a reduction of \$28,086,569 from estimates and \$13,086,000 less than was appropriated for this year. An appropriation of \$550,000 for work on yards and stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts is recommended, while \$4,907,000 is proposed for yards on the Pacific coast and in Hawaii. Among the provisions for expenditures on the Pacific coast and Hawaii are \$325,000 for Mare Island Navy Yard, \$1,405,000 for Puget Sound Navy Yard, \$1,025,000 for the naval station and \$177,000 for an ammunition depot at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; \$100,000 for a similar depot at Mare Island and \$25,000 for one on Puget Sound; \$200,000 for the naval base at San Diego, \$40,000 for a submarine base at Coco Solo, Panama, Canal Zone, and \$150,000 for a similar base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The committee recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for the navy yard at Philadelphia, as compared with \$1,200,000 appropriated for this year; out of the appropriation for the Norfolk Navy Yard from \$520,000 to \$250,000 and made no provision for navy yard at Washington, D.C., or Portsmouth, N.H. No provision was made for a naval station at Guam for which the Navy Department recommended a \$1,499,000 appropriation.

In connection with the \$90,000,000 provision for continuing construction the report says: "This amount will allow the work to be prosecuted during the coming fiscal year about as rapidly as it has been possible to proceed thus far in the current fiscal year."

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Debate Opened on Feb. 1 Favors 150,000 Army.

The Army Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1922 was called up in the House on Feb. 1 by Mr. Anthony, who said that in fixing the total amount of the appropriations for the Military Establishment, including the U.S. Military Academy, at about \$331,000,000, "we are going to try to put an end to some of the waste and extravagance which has characterized the conduct of the Military Establishment in recent years." He added that in making these reductions "I do not believe we will impair to any serious degree any of the many activities of that great organization." Taking up the matter of appropriating for only 150,000 enlisted men Mr. Anthony said:

"Now, the criticism has been made that it will be impossible to get the Regular Establishment down to a basis of 150,000 men during the next fiscal year. The committee have carefully investigated the facts again, and we do not believe there is the slightest doubt that the Army can be easily reduced from its present total of about 234,000 men to 150,000 men during the next fiscal year and that 150,000 men will be ample to provide properly for all the military requirements of the nation. We are appropriating in this bill for 14,000 commissioned officers, not that we have any desire to limit the number of commissioned officers provided in the Reorganization bill, which was 17,000, but because we think 14,000 is the number that there will be of commissioned officers in the next fiscal year, and included in that number are a large body of men who were emergency officers during the war, practically all of whom have had training in actual warfare under modern battle conditions, and their retention in the military service is one of the greatest and one of the most reasonable assets along the line of military preparedness that we can provide for at this time. We are taking into the Regular service over 5,000 emergency officers, men trained in the late war and now given commissions in the Regular service, and they, with the officers already commissioned, make up this total of 14,000."

Opening the discussion of the bill on Feb. 2, Chairman Kahn said: "Reduction of the Army to 150,000 men, as provided in the appropriation bill, may be possible a year hence, but it is not advisable to take such a step at this time. The United States hasn't a friend among the nations of the earth. Serious problems confront the American people, and it would be a mistake to authorize further reduction of the Army until conditions become more stable."

On Feb. 3 the House approved an appropriation sufficient only for the maintenance of a force of 150,000 enlisted men during the fiscal year 1922. The action was taken after attempts had failed to amend the Army Appropriation bill to reduce the number of officers from 14,000 to approximately 9,000. Representative Greene, of the Military Committee, introduced an amendment to increase the amount to \$84,849,909, enough, he said, for the pay of 175,000 men. It was voted down 45 to 18.

New Provisions and Limitations Contained in Measure.

The bill contains several new provisions and limitations in expenditures that are likely to work hardships in the administration of the Army. In recommending \$250,000 for pay of the Officers' Reserve Corps a proviso is added "that no portion of this appropriation shall be expended for the pay of a Reserve officer on active duty for a longer period than fifteen days." A limitation is added to the item providing for the pay of warrant officers, "that this appropriation shall be used for the pay of not to exceed 1,000 warrant officers." The Army Reorganization act of June 4, 1920, provides in Sec. 4a: "In addition to those authorized for the Army Mine Planter Service there shall be not more than 1,120 warrant officers, including band leaders, who shall hereafter be warrant officers." In the item "for aviation increase, to officers of the Air Service," a proviso reads, "that no portion of this appropriation shall be used for pay of Reserve officers." In the recommendation "for aviation increase, to enlisted men of the Air Service,"

it is provided "that this appropriation shall not be available for increased pay on flying status to more than 500 enlisted men."

Not less than 20,000 horses and mules shall be sold by the Secretary of War "as soon as possible after the approval of this act." In the appropriation for clothing and camp and garrison equipage it is provided "that no part of the appropriations in this act shall be expended for issue of uniforms to discharged enlisted men under the act of Feb. 28, 1919, except in cases where applications therefor may have been received by the War Department prior to the approval of this act." Under the vocational training appropriation there is provided "that no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries of civilian instructors other than in technical branches; and provided further, that not more than \$50,000 shall be expended for salaries and no person shall be employed hereunder at a rate of compensation exceeding \$3,000 per annum." The sum of \$10,000 is provided "for a preliminary investigation and report on the feasibility, desirability and cost of the best and most practicable connection between the Nome-Shelton system of communications and the coal deposits of the Kugruk river, Chicago creek and Keewalik mining district." Under the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for civilian military training camps it is provided "that used or salvaged uniforms and equipment shall be issued so far as available to persons receiving instruction at said camps."

Under the item "U.S. Military Academy, for pay of cadets, \$1,200,000," appears this proviso: "That the sum of \$250 shall be credited to each cadet who entered the Academy since June 15, 1920, and to each such cadet discharged since that date, to the extent of paying any balance due by any such cadet to the Academy on account of initial clothing and equipment issued to him; provided further, that hereafter each new cadet shall, upon admission to the U.S. Military Academy, be credited with the sum of \$250 to cover the cost of his initial clothing and equipment issue, to be deducted subsequently from his pay."

We give below some of the outstanding figures showing the appropriations for the present fiscal year and the amounts carried in the bill as reported:

Objects.	Appropriations Recommended for 1921.	for 1922.
Contingencies for the Army.....	\$300,000	\$75,000
General Staff Corps—		
M.I.D. contingencies.....	800,000
Military observers abroad.....	25,000	100,000
Signal Service.....	4,000,000	2,835,000
Air Service.....	38,000,000	19,200,000
Finance Department, pay, etc.....	156,550,530	146,620,906
Q. M. Corps—		
Subsistence.....	32,000,000	27,500,000
Incidental expenses.....	10,000,000	6,946,087
Transportation.....	40,000,000	38,800,000
Water and sewers at mil. posts.....	4,000,000	3,000,000
Clothing, camp, garrison equip.....	19,000,000	12,000,000
Horses for Cavalry, etc.....	1,500,000	150,000
Barracks and quarters.....	8,500,000	7,500,000
Military post exchanges.....	500,000	150,000
Roads, walks, wharves, drainage.....	3,000,000	1,000,000
Hospital constr., repairs.....	1,594,900	1,000,000
Shooting galleries and ranges.....	138,880	50,000
Priv. property damage claims.....	40,000	100,000
Vocational training.....	3,500,000	1,000,000
Equipment schools and colleges.....	100	10,000
Medical and hospital dept.....	3,500,000	2,500,000
Eng. Dept.—		
Eng. equipment of troops.....	200,000	150,000
Engineer operations.....	500,000	250,000
Surveys and maps.....	100,000	100
Ord. Dept.—		
Ordnance service.....	5,000,000	3,000,000
Stores, ammunition.....	1,000,000	750,000
Arms, manufacture of.....	700,000	500,000
Ordnance stores and supplies.....	590,055	150,000
National Guard—		
Arming, equipping, training.....	20,000,000	18,394,100
Arms, equip., etc., field training.....	8,000,000	5,000,000
Miscellaneous—		
Civilian mil. training camps.....	250,000	1,000,000
Transportation disabled soldiers.....	250,000	35,000

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1921.

In the House on Feb. 1 Mr. Good, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a report on the first deficiency appropriation bill (H.R. 15962) for the fiscal year 1921. Among the objects of appropriation carried in the bill are a total of \$48,092,960 for the Military Establishment, including \$24,000,000 for pay of the Army, \$22,000,000 for subsistence, \$1,932,000 for transportation and \$160,960 for the Military Academy. For the maintenance of National Soldiers' Homes \$610,000 is asked, and for the Naval Establishment a total of \$61,460,655, included in which is \$30,000,000 for pay, \$5,000,000 for freight, \$20,000,000 for fuel and its transportation, \$700,000 for medical and hospital expenses, \$400,000 for the drydock at Philadelphia, \$1,500,000 for recruiting expenses, including transportation of enlisted men; \$650,000 for miscellaneous items, and \$3,000,000 for the Quartermaster Department of the Marine Corps. For the Coast Guard, pay, fuel, repairs, etc., \$1,405,000 is recommended.

The estimates submitted by the War Department were based upon the continuance of the policy pursued by the Secretary of War to recruit the Army as rapidly as possible to a strength of 280,000 men, with an average strength during the current fiscal year under that program of 227,650 men. The estimates submitted by the War Department to cover the deficiency in pay, subsistence and transportation amount to \$76,278,127. It developed during the hearing on these items that subsequently to the submission of this sum an additional request for deficiencies had been submitted by the Q.M. General to the department to cover the needs of his service for the remainder of the fiscal year of approximately \$58,000,000, no part of which has yet been presented to Congress. These two sums, aggregating \$134,278,127, would quite approximately indicate the deficiency in Army appropriations to maintain an average during the fiscal year of 227,650 men. The appropriations for the fiscal year 1921, contained in the Army Appropriation act, were based upon there being in the Service during that fiscal year an average of 175,000 men. The amount recommended in this bill of \$48,000,000 is based upon the cessation of recruiting under the provisions of H.J. R. 44, effective approximately as of Feb. 1, and a consequent reduction of the enlisted strength thereunder which will mean an average of 208,797 men during the year instead of an average of 227,650 men, as would have resulted under the policy of the Secretary of War.

The main item of deficiency appropriation for the Naval Establishment, the report continues, consists of \$36,000,000 for pay of the Navy, the deficiency estimate having been \$39,451,673 and was based on an average of 132,000 men during the fiscal year 1921 and contemplated recruiting the Navy up to its full authorized strength of approximately 143,000 men by July 1, 1921. Further enlistments and re-enlistments, except for con-

tinuous service men, have been discontinued, and it is expected the strength of the Navy will be down to 116,000 men by July 1, giving an average for the year of 120,000.

The principal items of reduction in the estimates are: Emergency shipping fund \$95,000,000, Military Establishment \$28,706,411, including \$16,000,000 in pay, \$10,273,987 in subsistence, \$2,072,140 in transportation, and \$360,284 in the Military Academy. Naval Establishment, account of deficiencies in appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 and other years \$114,339,131. In the Naval Establishment the reduction \$21,734,105, including \$350,000 in pay miscellaneous, \$1,000,000 in maintenance and repair of navy yards and Navy stations, \$9,451,673 in pay of the Navy, \$1,500,000 in maintenance of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$7,438,000 in fuel and transportation, and \$1,673,932 in the Q.M. Department of the Marine Corps. The elimination of \$95,000,000 for the Shipping Board has been made pending the settlement by the Comptroller of the Treasury of the questions in dispute between the War Department and the board.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in open executive session on Jan. 29 confirmed the nominations of over 5,000 appointees to the Regular Army which were received by the Senate on Jan. 18. At the same time two general officers were confirmed in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines. These appointments have been announced from week to week, as made by the War Department, in our issues from Sept. 4, 1920, to Jan. 1, 1921, inclusive. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as we have heretofore stated, has not had before it for executive consideration the appointments of general officers, in the Regular Army or the nomination for promotion of over 3,000 officers which were submitted to the Senate some weeks ago, and on which no action has as yet been taken.

The lists of confirmations of the new appointments printed in the Congressional Record of Jan. 29 are identical with the nomination lists published in the Record of Jan. 19, and with the nominations as announced by the War Department and printed in these columns, with the exceptions here noted:

These nominations were withdrawn on account of error in rank, or branch of the Service, but were reinserted correctly as follows: Major William McCleave, Field Art., to rank from July 1, 1920; 1st Lieut. Grant Meninger, Phil. Scouts, to rank from July 1, 1920; 1st Lieut. William J. McChesney, Jr., Cav., to rank from Jan. 17, 1921; 2d Lieut. Frederick Andrew Johnson, Air Ser., U.S.A., to rank from July 1, 1920.

The nomination of Col. James Alfred Moss, Q.M.C., was omitted in the Record of Jan. 19, through error, and is now included.

One change effected was in the Signal Corps. Two proposals were submitted, one to commission Consuelo Andrew Seane in the Signal Corps as a lieutenant colonel, ranking from July 1, 1920; and the other, which was confirmed, was to commission him as major in the Cavalry, ranking from July 1, 1920.

The names following were withdrawn from the list on recommendation of the War Department: Lieut. Col. Emanuel Giddings; Majors Zion Dixon, Charles Stanton Freedman and William Roy Nellegar; Capt. Clarence Lavan Bittner, Elmer Cordes, Otman William Freeborn, Herschel Vespasian Johnson, William McCleave and Gregory Vigeant, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. Herbert Barr, Chowning Cauthorn, Paul Christopher Christian, Carl Francis Ellmaker, Rex Everett Field, August Hermes Hoch, Clarence Olaf Jensen, William Pincus Katz, Roy Louis Noggle, Monroe Reynolds, Elmer Abraham Rowley, Edgar Lee Smith, Henry Jerome Spalding, Prince Edgar-ton Tupp and Osborne Cutter Wood; 2d Lieuts. Raymond Joseph Brandi, William Ansel Gardner, Frederick Andrew Johnson, Julius Paul Kahlbaum and William Joseph Sharp; and Q.M. Sergt. Charles August Bader.

NAVY BUILDING PROGRAM HALT.

Borah Resolution for Fleet Report Discussed.

Admiral R. E. Coontz, U.S.N., Chief of Operations, and Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, appeared before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 1 to give information to the committee concerning the proposal of Senator Borah that all naval construction be halted for six months until a report be made as to what constitutes the proper elements for an effective fleet. Although the two admirals were heard in executive session, it was reported in the press that both Navy officers expressed the opinion that the capital ship was still the main element of a fleet and that it would be advisable to continue the present building program, since to stop it now for a period of six months would entail unnecessary loss on the Government. Admirals Coontz and Taylor were requested to put their views in writing and submit them to a sub-committee appointed to consider the Borah resolution consisting of Senators Lodge, Poin-dexter and Smith (Maryland). The committee also decided to request an opinion from the General Board as to the value of capital ships. The question of an adequate personnel was also touched on, both admirals urging that a reasonable allowance of men be made for manning all necessary ships. The problem of an adequate supply of fuel oil for the Navy was brought up for discussion by Senator Phelan, but was put over for future consideration. The confirmation of naval nominations was also discussed, but in view of the fact that nothing would be lost by allowing these to go over until after March 4, the committee took no action. It was announced that the sub-committee that is to conduct the investigation under the Borah resolution would meet again on Feb. 3.

RATES FOR GOVERNMENT RADIO MESSAGES.

The House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries on Jan. 29 reported favorably H.J. Res. 461, amending the act providing for the operations of Government radio stations for press messages and requiring newspapers and press associations to pay the same rates for press messages which are charged by privately owned and operated stations for the same kind of service, except on the Pacific coast, for the reception and transmission of messages passing between the U.S. and the Orient. The further change gives newspapers and press associations the use of the Navy Department radio service until June 5, 1922, by which time the owners of

private radio stations, who are now building new properties, it is expected will be able to give adequate service without further assistance by the Navy Department.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

FINAL SESSION.

The Vice President on Feb. 2 appointed the following Senators members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy: Senators Page, Bull, Keyes, Walsh of Montana and Trammell.

Favorable report was made in the Senate on Jan. 26 on the bill (S. 4699) to place Albert Hamilton on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, on Feb. 3 introduced a resolution amending the Sundry Civil bill by appropriating \$30,000,000 for the immediate relief of wounded and disabled American soldiers. Under the amendment \$15,000,000 of the sum appropriated would be available immediately and \$15,000,000 on July 1, 1921.

The bill (S. 2682) appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of Blanche Winters, of Kansas City, Mo., was passed by the Senate on Jan. 31. The beneficiary is the widow of Charles F. Winters, who was murdered on Jan. 11, 1918, while in charge of the camp bank at Camp Funston and seeking to protect Government funds when Capt. Louis R. Whistler, commanding Co. E, 354th Infantry, sought to rob the bank.

Special Session of the Senate.

President Wilson, acting on the request of President-elect Harding, issued on Feb. 3 a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate to convene March 4. The session will act on Cabinet and other appointments by Mr. Harding and probably will last only a short time.

Naval Legislative Bill Approved.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs late on Feb. 3 approved of the Naval Legislative bill, carrying legislation affecting the personnel and other activities of the Navy, on which hearings have been held during the last month. Chairman Butler stated that the bill would be reported to the House on Feb. 4.

To Investigate U.S. Activities in Other Countries.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on Feb. 2 reported out favorably several resolutions calling for investigation of the activities of the American Government in various foreign countries. One was the resolution of Senator Johnson providing for an investigation into the sending of U.S. troops to Siberia. Another also by Senator Johnson calls for an investigation of the activities of the U.S. military and civil authorities in Haiti and Santo Domingo. One other resolution was that of Senator Hitchcock providing for an investigation of American intervention in Nicaragua. The Senate took no action on any of these, which were reported by Senator Lodge. It is not believed they will be acted upon during the present Congressional session.

Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Feb. 1 approved the bill to create a Bureau of Aeronautics in the Navy Department, which was introduced by Senator Keyes on June 1, 1920, following the introduction on May 18, 1920, of a similar bill (H.R. 14123 by Representative Hicks. The Keyes bill was reported to the Senate, the committee recommending favorable action. The bill provides for a chief of bureau with the rank of rear admiral, and an assistant chief who may be an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps; also that officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps may be detailed to aviation duty as the Service requires. Although Chairman Page of the Committee on Naval Affairs and other members declined to discuss their action in approving a bill which a week ago was regarded as having no chance for passage at this session, it was intimated that the press discussion of the statements made before the House Committee on Appropriations which were regarded as reflecting upon the Navy and naval aviation had served to emphasize the fact that under existing conditions the Air Service of the Navy was in a more or less defenseless position. This, it was said, served to spur action on a measure which would place naval aviation on an equality with the Army Air Service as an administrative bureau and put at its head a ranking officer of authority with powers and privileges quite as extensive as the Chief of Army Air Service.

Marriage and Divorce Laws, Panama Canal.

The Secretary of War has recommended that legislation be immediately considered and enacted on the subject of marriage and divorce in the Canal Zone. At the present time the courts of the Canal Zone have no jurisdiction to hear and determine suits for divorce, separation or annulment of marriage. Such matters in the zone have been handled principally under the action of equity courts in some jurisdictions of the United States, despite the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the courts of the United States cannot grant divorces in the exercise of their equity powers. The subject received some consideration at the first session of the present Congress, bills being introduced in the Senate and House by Senator Nelson and Representative Volstead, respectively, which were referred to the Committees on the Judiciary, and have so far failed of passage. Recently the House Committee on the Judiciary heard Col. Chester Harding, U.S.A., Governor of the Canal Zone, on behalf of the legislation, and it is expected Judge Frank Feuille, special attorney, Executive Department, Canal Zone, will also appear before the committee.

Credit for Duty with Philippine Government.

The bill (S. 2637) reported in the Senate on Jan. 26 would amend the ninth paragraph of Sec. 127a of the National Defense act as amended June 4, 1920, so that a retired officer who rendered service for the Philippine government under the direction of the War Department could be credited with this service in the computation of his active duty since retirement for the purpose of attaining higher rank on the retired list. The amendment affects only one officer. It would make the paragraph read:

Hereafter any retired officer who has been or shall be detailed on active duty shall receive the rank, pay and allowances of the grade, not above that of colonel, that he would have attained in due course of promotion if he had remained on the active list for a period beyond the date of his retirement equal to the total amount of time during which he has been detailed to active duty since retirement. Active duty, within the meaning of this paragraph, shall include service rendered by a re-

tired officer in the service of the Philippine government under the direction of the War Department.

Appropriation for Rivers and Harbor Work.

The House on Feb. 1 passed H.R. 15935, making appropriations to the amount of \$15,000,000 for the construction, repair and preservation of existing river and harbor works, and for the prosecution of such projects heretofore authorized as may be most desirable in the interests of commerce and navigation, the allotments for the work to be made by the Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers. The sum of \$250,000 was also appropriated for the examination, surveys and contingencies for rivers and harbors for which there may be no special appropriation.

Vocational Training Law Amended.

The House on Jan. 31 passed the bill (S. 4643) amending the vocational training law for soldiers of the World War. It provides for four changes in the existing law: Americans who served in the Canadian army, and who were injured, may receive vocational training; widows of Americans who were killed in the war are entitled to such training; medical attention may be given to men while in training, and soldiers who have a vocational handicap are enabled to receive vocational training with maintenance. An amendment to the bill was adopted providing that any person authorized to take vocational training must make application therefor within eighteen months from the time the present act becomes effective.

Wearing of Uniforms Privilege Prolonged.

The joint resolution (H.J. 428) reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on Jan. 8 provides that Sec. 8, act of June 4, 1920 (Naval Appropriations), is "hereby suspended until Jan. 1, 1923, in its application to persons honorably discharged from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard between April 6, 1917, and Jan. 1, 1921; provided, that persons convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude are excepted from the operation of the suspension herein provided." The effect of the resolution, if enacted by Congress, will be to permit men discharged from the Services between the dates specified to wear their uniforms until Jan. 1, 1923, without interference by agents of the Department of Justice.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 432, Mr. Capper.—And whereas, in compliance with the act [of June 4] the governors of thirty-five states recommended to the War Department the appointment of Charles I. Martin, adjutant general of the state of Kansas, president of the Adjutant Generals' Association of the United States, and a veteran of the War with Spain and the World War, as Chief of the Militia Bureau; and whereas it is believed by a large number of National Guard organizations that the appointment of a chief of the Militia Bureau made on Dec. 29, 1920, ignores the recommendations of the governors of thirty-five of the forty-eight states duly filed with the War Department in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, and is contrary to the spirit and purpose of Congress in enacting a law providing for such appointment; therefore be it resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to advise the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, as to the number, nature and source of the recommendations filed in behalf of each officer considered in connection with the appointment of a chief of the Militia Bureau, and present to the Senate all other information in the possession of the department having a bearing on this appointment.

S.J. Res. 249, Mr. Wadsworth.—Authorizing the retirement as warrant officers of such of the Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., whose status was changed by the act approved Aug. 29, 1916, from headquarters clerks and clerks, Q.M.C., to Army field clerks and field clerks, Q.M.C., respectively, and who are now ineligible for appointment as warrant officers because of age or physical disability incurred in line of duty.

S.J. Res. 251, Mr. Sutherland.—To authorize payment to members of the Army and Navy who were employed as enumerators during the Fourteenth Decennial Census to take the census of persons in the Army and Navy.

S. 4937, Mr. Smith of Georgia.—Granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Elizabeth Colquitt Marshall, widow of Brig. Gen. William L. Marshall, U.S.A.

S. 4938, Mr. Sheppard.—Creating three grades of warrant officers in the Army, and for other purposes. Same as H.R. 15823, our issue of Jan. 29, page 623.

S. 4956, Mr. Wolcott.—Creating the office of United States civil engineer. All assistant engineers in Engineer Department at large who at any time during World War served as "assistant engineers in charge" (district engineers) in engineer districts comprising river and harbor work, miscellaneous civil work, or fortification work, shall hereafter be designated as United States civil engineers; their salaries shall be not less than \$5,000 per annum; and they shall be retired in same manner and under same conditions as to disability, age, per centum of pay, and so forth, as are officers of U.S. Army.

S. 4961, Mr. Sutherland.—That any officer of Army who has had at least ten years' active commissioned service and who, between armistice and July 1, 1920, was retired for disability, line of duty, and whose active service at time of retirement would have entitled him on July 1, 1920, to advancement of one grade on active list, had he not been retired, shall be advanced on retired list to grade to which he would have been so entitled.

H.J. Res. 463, Mr. Kahn.—Same as S.J. Res. 249.

H.R. 15907, Mr. Peters.—That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sanction use upon monuments, tablets or other memorials erected to persons who have died or may hereafter die from wounds, injuries or disease incurred in line of duty while members of the naval service, of designation of rank for which qualified and to whom appointments to such ranks would have been issued in due course except for their death.

H.R. 15908, Mr. Butler.—To authorize the President to relieve certain officers and enlisted men from the disabilities through charge of desertion where they have served honorably in war with the German government.

H.R. 15959, Mr. Peters.—That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Fleet Naval Reserve at any time within his discretion any enlisted man of the naval service with sixteen or more years' naval service; Provided, That men so transferred with less than twenty years' service shall receive retainer pay now prescribed by law for transferred members of Fleet Naval Reserve of sixteen years' naval service.

H.R. 15983, Mr. Hicks.—To authorize the President to reappoint J. F. D. Shiebler a major of Infantry.

H.R. 15993, Mr. Mason.—To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy to rectify some of the evils of the courts-martial system and the repayment of all courts-martial fines of misdemeanor grade.

H.R. 15904, Mr. Stevenson.—That any officer who has served in military forces of the U.S. during war with Germany and who does not belong to Regular Army and who incurred disabilities while in service during said war, and who is honorably discharged, shall be entitled, during the continuance of disability, to same compensation that like officers of Regular Army receive on being retired for like disability.

H.R. 15907, Mr. Britten.—That members of the Naval Reserve Force, including officers, who perform duty on board vessels assigned for training N.R.F. for periods of less than fifteen days, shall be entitled to subsistence or commutation.

H.R. 15908, Mr. Britten.—That the cost of purchase and

installation of scrap handling facilities at navy yards may be paid from proceeds of sales of old materials.

H.R. 15944, Mr. Hicks.—To authorize the giving of reduced rates of transportation for members of the military and naval forces when traveling in uniform on a duly authorized leave of absence or furlough.

GENERAL PERSHING ON DISARMAMENT.

Favors Conference on the Plan.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs Feb. 2 at the request of the committee to give his views on the wisdom of the United States extending an invitation to other nations to meet in Washington to discuss the subject of general limitation of armament. General Pershing said he did not remember ever having had an opportunity to discuss the subject with any of the leading figures of the World War, either military or naval, but it seemed to him that in face of the enormous cost of life and property occasioned by the war those nations concerned would be likely to respond to such a suggestion. In his opinion, if they were free to express themselves, some valuable conclusions might be reached. Until some agreement is had, however, the only safe policy for the United States would be to continue her program, both as to the Navy and the Army, and not allow ourselves to be caught in an unprepared condition as we were at the beginning of the war. General Pershing added:

"It does not seem to me that any one nation could undertake to disarm unless all did, as it would be unsafe and unwise, but I am firmly of the belief that if the incoming President should take up the matter he would find a very cordial response."

In response to a question asked by Mr. Britten, General Pershing stated that he did not think the nations now combined in the League of Nations would agree to a program of disarmament with the United States in a position of isolation for the same reason that we would not care to curtail our armaments as long as other nations continued to maintain theirs. Other nations do not fully appreciate, said General Pershing, that America has no intention of conquest, and the thought has been entertained by many of the military men of foreign countries that, as a result of the World War, America might develop into a great military power. As to the nations which should be invited into the initial discussion, it was his opinion the great powers, especially Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, should participate.

Relative to the actual disarmament of the nations at this time, General Pershing said that he did not believe it would be safe for France to disarm owing to the unsettled border conditions of the country, and the fact that the conditions of the treaty with Germany had not yet been carried out, and because of the unsettled conditions in Russia. "France stands as a guard in Europe to-day," he continued, "and I don't believe it would be consistent for her to reduce her arms at the present time. Great Britain occupies almost the same position at sea as France does on land, and there might be considerable question whether England would be willing to limit her armament at this time." General Pershing referred to the service to the world the United States and Great Britain performed in the war, and said: "To carry the thing a little bit further, I have always been of the opinion that the understanding between Great Britain and the United States should, and most likely would, form the basis of a general understanding. We have been at peace with England for over a century, and there is no reason to think that there should not always be the same freedom from disturbance between the two countries. To my mind a war between Great Britain and the United States is almost inconceivable, and with that in mind, it would seem that we might enter into a treaty with her at this time."

Mr. Britten asked if he would exclude Japan, and he said he would not, adding: "There is always a great danger of nations being excessively armed. It matters little what nations they are, and for that reason I think it is highly desirable that the United States Government originate a series of conferences. When the financial obligations of the war are so excessive I think it would be quite out of reason that we should all enter into competition, but that a conference should be called and an international policy adopted for the restriction of arms which would be a permanent policy."

He warned against drifting into a passive state of mind just because the matter of disarmament is under discussion, adding that "while none of us want war, we do not want to be caught unprepared if war comes." His attention was directed to the recommendation of General Bliss before the committee that military men should not participate in the proposed conference, but General Pershing was of the opinion that there should be a combination of military men and civilians. He stated, in response to a question, that he believed, without doubt, aircraft would play an important part if another war should occur, and that there is no use of agreeing that certain modes of warfare shall not be employed, such as the use of gas or any kind of weapon or method, for, he said, "those agreements never hold during war, and the next war is very certain to be much more destructive to human life than the last."

ARMY ENLISTMENTS NOT STOPPED.

In the debate on the Army Appropriation bill in the House on Feb. 2, Representative Kahn stated he had a letter from The Adjutant General stating that there would be no more enlistments from Jan. 31. When this was brought to the attention of Major Gen. Peter C. Harris, The Adjutant General, it became evident that Mr. Kahn was mistaken, for the only information submitted had been an estimate of the strength of the Army for the fiscal year 1922, "assuming that no new enlistments are made after Jan. 31, 1921." In this statement, the estimated strength of the enlisted personnel, including estimated cumulative re-enlistments, at the end of each month of the fiscal year 1922, was given as follows: 1921—July, 190,938; August, 192,597; September, 186,851; October, 180,842; November, 173,391; December, 165,318.

1922—January, 157,545; February, 155,345; March, 151,588; April, 140,984; May, 130,276; June, 120,924.

It was estimated that there would be some 14,800 re-enlistments during the year. Up to Feb. 3 the President had not signed the joint resolution stopping enlistments until the Army was reduced to 175,000 enlisted men, though it was said that Secretary Baker had sent his approval of the resolution to the President.

GENERAL MITCHELL ON AIR POWER.

(Continued from page 641.)

facts with regard to naval experience and needs to Congress, and that an officer of another branch of the Government should presume to present the methods for conducting and the results of a naval experiment as has been done in this case, is to be deplored."

CONGRESS MAY ARRANGE WARSHIP BOMBING TEST.

The confidence of General Mitchell in a demonstration of the certainty of his conclusions that the Army Air Service is capable of shattering a battleship by bombardment from the air is likely to be granted a test. Representative Anthony said on Jan. 31 that he was about to arrange for the test of dropping bombs on a warship. He stated that he was to confer with Chairman Kelley, of the sub-committee, in charge of naval appropriations, in regard to a request that Secretary Daniels furnish an obsolete battleship for use in the demonstration, in the Atlantic. The fullest freedom of action to have the test conclusive was necessary, said Mr. Anthony, who added that it is bootless to appropriate money to build big battleships if it can be successfully demonstrated that they can be destroyed by attack from the air. If the demonstration can be arranged it is expected that it will be witnessed by as many members of Congress as can arrange their duties so as to see the test.

At the Navy Department it was learned that while a demonstration with an obsolete battleship would necessarily be far from conclusive, it would be welcomed nevertheless. It was pointed out that bombing a ship under way at sea is an entirely different proposition from dropping projectiles upon a stationary target located on land, about which are landmarks which may assist the pilot in making his approach. The Navy for several years has been testing bombing at sea at moving targets. It carries on bombing exercises periodically against towed targets.

Objection to Gen. Mitchell as Naval Expert.

"The Navy," said an officer in a position to discuss the issue raised by General Mitchell, "is in far better position to give to Congress figures as to what may be expected from work of this kind than is General Mitchell or any other officer of the Army. The statement, 'To begin with, we can tell you definitely now that we can either destroy or sink any ship in existence to-day,' in view of General Mitchell's seeming lack of knowledge of naval methods and the Navy problem, is incomprehensible. His statement that all the flying officers of the Navy regarded the Indiana tests as conclusive is, to say the least, inaccurate. The Indiana is an old ship, designed and built many years ago, before the birth of many of the officers who have acquitted themselves most creditably in aviation. Lessons as to the protective qualities of modern vessels cannot be fully developed from an experiment at an ancient hulk such as the Indiana. The modern battleship is a floating fort equipped with every arm necessary to repel attack from subsea, the surface and from the air. Its protective deck would hardly be dented by the most effective aerial bomb of to-day and its aerial-attack repelling equipment in the main top would make it extremely hazardous for attack at low altitude, to say nothing of what would happen to an airplane which might attempt to lay a bomb on the deck."

"The unfortunate situation is that knotty questions which are troubling naval officers the world over to-day should be dismissed offhand before a Congressional committee and that the value of experience should be so disregarded. It is the disregard for uncolored facts and complete information which might assist legislators in their effort to maintain a system of national defense commensurate with our needs which is the most harmful in instances of this character. The Secretary of the Navy was on firm ground when on May 27, 1920, in a letter to the Secretary of War relative to testimony of General Mitchell before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, which was viewed as reflecting grave discredit upon the Navy and naval aviation, he repeated the recommendation of December, 1919, which was then occasioned by General Mitchell's statements before committees of Congress in reference to Navy activities. Mr. Daniels then wrote: 'Congress has the right to obtain accurate information in its hearings, and to point out that in so far as the Navy is concerned, accuracy would best be secured through direct testimony obtained from those of the Navy, and not from evidence such as that which unfortunately appears to have been given to the Senate Military Affairs Committee in this instance.'"

"It was this letter from Mr. Daniels which drew from Secretary of War Baker a communication directing that Army officers appearing before committees of Congress confine themselves to Army matters of which they have cognizance. On a previous occasion, in the early autumn of 1919, General Mitchell told the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that 'we believe that if we were allowed to develop essentially air weapons, means of fighting in the air, that we can carry the war to such an extent in the air as to almost make navies useless on the surface of the waters. The Navy General Board, I might say, agrees with me on that.' Amazed by this statement, the Navy Department referred it to the War Department for confirmation, as the General Board at no time had expressed itself as indicated. It would seem that the letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of the Navy on Oct. 29, 1919, carries its own commentary. Mr. Baker wrote: 'In reply I beg to inform you that General Mitchell based his statement on his hearings before the General Board of the Navy on April 3, 1919. A careful perusal of the report of this hearing indicates that General Mitchell was not justified in the conclusion which he reached.' There is no question in my mind as to the great harm that has been and is being done not only to the Navy but to the Army and to aeronautics in the presentation of conclusions which, the Navy is ready to establish, are misleading to our legislators, to the people, and to the cause of national defense."

"To the average person reading newspaper reports of this testimony it is probably not apparent that the statements come from an Army rather than a Navy authority, and the official nature of the statements is generally accepted as fact. Thus it is doubly unfortunate that the Navy is denied the privilege of presenting the facts with regard to naval experiments before the misleading statements are given out for publication. In the new plan of executive hearings on estimates for appropriations there is no excuse for accepting the opinions of an officer of one branch of the Service which appear to reflect upon another branch without giving the branch under criticism a chance to file a reply. If that were done the deplorable situations which have resulted on three different occasions following testimony of General

Mitchell upon naval questions might have been avoided with benefit to the Army Air Service and then to naval aviation, to say nothing of the feeling of antagonism which has been aroused at a time when it was believed that the Army and the Navy had reached a high mark in co-operation on aeronautics."

GENERAL BOARD UPHOLDS CAPITAL SHIPS.

Report to Secretary on Elements of Modern Navy.

The General Board of the Navy made a report on the "Design of Battleships" on Feb. 2 in response to a letter written by Secretary Daniels on Jan. 22 asking for such a report, in which he referred to public discussion regarding "the type of ship which will form the main strength of the navies of the world in the future." The report, which is signed by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., was made public by Secretary Daniels on Feb. 3 when he sent a copy of it to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs. This was to conform with the Borah resolution which asked for a report "as to the policy of suspending the present naval building program for six months to the end that investigation may be had as to what constitutes a modern fighting navy." The report begins with the statement:

Delay in Consideration Inadvisable.

"For twenty years the General Board has been charged with the duty of recommending to the Navy Department the proper types of ships for the Navy each in due proportion. Particularly, since the close of the recent war activities more than two years ago, the General Board has devoted itself to a study of changes proper to adopt in the composition of the fleet in view of the experience of four years of war. The important facts regarding the naval operations of the war are already generally known and further delay of six months or any other period for the study of types of ships is neither necessary nor advisable."

"Concentration of power in attack is the fundamental basis of all warlike operations, ashore and afloat. Naval concentration of power has been in the main fighting ships of a fleet from the ancient galley period to the present time and the strength of navies has always been based upon the number and power of its ships of the fighting line, that is, of its battleships. Types change as advance is made in the mechanical arts and sciences and in invention; but the general principle of concentration of power in ships that can take and keep the sea at all times and in all weathers, that can deliver and receive the heaviest blows and that can overcome the strongest ships that may be brought against them will continue as long as navies exist."

Hit, Dodge and Run Not Substitute for Knockout.

"It will be found, on analysis, that the arguments against the expensive capital ship are based upon the old fallacy that war can be cheaply won by hitting, dodging and running. This belief is usually advanced by the weaker opponent, who endeavors to substitute surprise, ruse and stratagem for powerful, knockout blows. At times it influences stronger nations who see, or hope they see, some short and more economical road to success, due to new inventions, than that afforded by the slower, normal advance in naval methods and material. Time and again the naval policy of maritime nations has been influenced by these arguments. Reliance upon speed and commerce destroying had its day, until it became evident that speed without punch was insufficient to win a war."

"The history of the automobile torpedo is then reviewed and it is shown how it has been met by naval designers in defensive agencies. The report points out how the raiders and commerce destroyers of Germany in the World War had to succumb "to superior British force; speed and dodging failed." It continues:

Submarine and Aircraft Are "Hopes."

"To-day the opponents of the battleship are basing their arguments upon the present and prospective, especially the prospective, development of submarines and aircraft. It is the old battle of words over again—like that of the torpedo against the big ship, the gun against armor, speed against concentrated fighting power. We are asked to accept hopes for accomplishment. During the late war, the submarine, a new weapon never before tried in war, received enormous development. Its employment against certain types of vessels, particularly slow, unprotected merchant vessels, was entirely unexpected. The submarine is the most successful weapon in its qualities of concealment and surprise yet advanced. It came very near winning the war for Germany. But as always, necessity and invention combined found means to meet the menace and reduce it to controllable limits."

"The successful employment of the destroyer and other speedy vessels with their depth bombs, the motor boat with its listening devices, submarine against submarine, developed a defense against submarine attack to a point where it was successfully met. It took a long time, but again surprise and dodging failed. The capital ship survived this, perhaps the most serious danger to which it has yet been exposed, and further improvements in underwater protection as well as in other ways have greatly minimized it."

"Finally come the bomb and torpedo carrying aircraft to contest the supremacy of the capital ship, as well as of all surface vessels. Great things, not yet accomplished, are predicted by the inventors and enthusiastic supporters of these new weapons, yet if past experience has any value, it may be as confidently predicted that equally fertile invention will provide means for meeting the future development of these weapons and that they, like their dangerous predecessors, will continue to be only adjuncts of the fleet. Already aircraft have been successfully employed in war against aircraft."

"The unlikely may happen and the protective measures and devices needed for the survival of the capital ship may outweigh and overshadow the value of such ships as primary weapons. Before such a condition is reached, however, the new weapons now under trial will have to attain a general efficiency far in excess of anything they now possess. Predictions are one thing, actualities are another. It would be the height of unwisdom for any nation possessing sea power to pin its faith and change its practice upon mere theories as to the future development of new and untried weapons. As yet the protected gun is the most generally effective weapon in existence for naval use. But that fact does not relieve us of the necessity of developing to the utmost new weapons and inventions as rapidly as possible."

"There is no doubt, however, that the future employment of aircraft in connection with naval operations will introduce new problems of attack and defense of far-

reaching importance. They will become increasingly valuable adjuncts of the fleet."

Fleet and Army Organization Compared.

Commenting on the growing complexity of a war fleet the General Board maintains that the principle is the same regarding the use of different types of ships and that "to-day the fleet organization is still based upon the great fighting ships." It quotes from the last annual report of the board as to the primary importance of the battleship and the American policy regarding equality in sea power.

NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the board of managers of the Navy Relief Society was held in Washington on Jan. 27. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows: President, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neill; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. B. Bradford, Mrs. A. S. Barker, Mrs. Aulick Palmer; recording secretary, Miss H. L. Sargent; corresponding secretary, Capt. E. J. Dorn; assistant treasurer, Captain Dorn. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had resigned from the board of managers on account of having removed from Washington, was elected honorary vice-president. The report of the treasurer, Mr. E. T. Stotesbury, shows a balance on deposit of \$16,428; interest on deposits \$350.70; and total receipts from income on securities, \$23,805.41. The report of the acting assistant treasurer showed a balance in bank of \$42,968.55. The board directed that \$40,000 of this be sent to the treasurer for investment. The principal receipts during the year were: From auxiliaries, \$40,383.71; from ships and stations, \$6,526.41; transferred from the treasurer, temporarily, \$25,000; from interest, \$794.33; from miscellaneous sources, \$2,485.37. The Gen. A. W. Cutlin Relief Fund, turned over by Marine Headquarters, was \$898.75, and a legacy from the late General Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., \$100.

The amount paid to beneficiaries during the year was \$47,558.95. Nineteen vessels of the Navy contributed a total of \$5,271.86, of which sum four battleships contributed \$3,073, or more than one-half, and the 2d Division, Asiatic Fleet, sent \$134.55; submarine base, San Pedro, Calif., \$1,120. The report of the relief committee showed a gradual decrease in the beneficiary list, due to several causes; natural decrease in the number of deaths, now that peace conditions prevail; re-establishment of the gratuity of six months' pay; and greater promptness of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in adjusting claims. During the first five months of 1920 the beneficiary list averaged \$5,073 per month, but for January, 1921, it carried allotments of only \$2,907. Since incorporation of the society in 1904, it has paid to beneficiaries \$299,583.20.

The deaths of 1,533 men of the Navy and Marine Corps were reported during the year, of which 739 left as next of kin a widow or mother; of these eighty-three were added to the list of beneficiaries; \$1,625 was allotted for education of children. It was again pointed out that if each officer and enlisted man of the Navy and Marine Corps (for whose benefit, alone, the society exists) were to contribute even fifty cents per annum, that sum, together with the income from the investments, would amply suffice to provide for all needs of the society.

NOTES OF NAVY PERSONNEL.

Vice Admiral Harry McL. P. Huse, U.S.N., who was in command of the U.S. Naval Forces Operating in European Waters until relieved recently by Rear Admiral Albert P. Niblack, U.S.N., arrived at New York on Jan. 30. He will take command of the 3d Naval District, relieving Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, U.S.N., who is soon to retire.

Rear Admiral F. B. Basset, U.S.N., resumed command of Destroyer Flotilla 5, Atlantic Fleet, on Jan. 27.

Capt. E. W. Bonnaffon, Supply Corps, U.S.N., has been assigned to assist Admiral W. S. Benson, chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board, in connection with the supply and sales of materials. Arrangements have been made that will permit Captain Bonnaffon to continue with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in an advisory capacity to the director, Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones.

Navy Selections for Promotion.

With the exception of the recommendation of the Navy board on selection, which is to name one rear admiral, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy, the selections for promotion which were approved by the President on Jan. 27 were available at the Navy Department on Feb. 3. The recommendations with dates of rank are as follows:

Construction Corps.—For permanent rank of captain: Laurence S. Adams, Stuart F. Smith and William G. DuBose, from Jan. 1, 1921. For permanent rank of commander: John W. Woodruff, from June 6, 1920; George C. Westervelt, from Sept. 24, 1920; Charles W. Fisher, jr., Holden C. Richardson, Emory S. Land, Edwin G. Kintner, Alexander H. VanKeuren, Roy W. Ryden, Waldo P. Druley and Herbert S. Howard, all from Jan. 1, 1921.

Corps of Chaplains.—For permanent rank of captain: Hugh M. T. Pearce, from July 1, 1920; James D. MacNair, from July 14, 1920. For permanent rank of commander: Edmund A. Brodmann, from July 15, 1920; LeRoy N. Taylor.

Corps of Professors of Mathematics.—For permanent rank of commander: Theodore W. Johnson, from July 28, 1920; Guy K. Calhoun, additional number.

Resignations of Navy Officers.

The resignations of the following officers of the U.S. Navy were accepted by the Secretary of the Navy in the week Jan. 27-Feb. 3: Lieut. C. E. Bush, M.C., permanent Navy, and Lieut. (j.g.) W. L. Wagner, W. Durfee, J. R. Avery and C. H. Trask; Ensign S. K. Waters, temporary officers.

Commandant of 11th Naval District.

Rear Admiral Roger Welles, U.S.N., has been ordered to assume command of the 11th Naval District, with headquarters at San Diego, Calif. Formerly Southern California was in the 12th Naval District and in command of the commandant at San Francisco. Under a re-grouping of the states, the 11th now includes Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Marine Corps Notes.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Haines, U.S.M.C., left Washington on Feb. 2 for Santo Domingo and Haiti on a tour of inspection.

Four officers of the Marine Corps have been placed on the retired list for physical disability incurred in line of duty as follows: Capt. Phik H. Sloane and Charley

Dunbeck, on Jan. 29; Lieuts. Arthur J. Trask and George W. Hopke, Jan. 31.

The board of which Major W. C. Neville is president, which has been examining records of candidates for permanent appointment to the commissioned personnel and determining relative rank, is expected to submit its report to the Secretary of the Navy the coming week.

Shooting of Lieut. J. C. Taylor, U.S.N.

The court of inquiry to examine into the death of Lieut. John C. Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was accidentally killed by a sentry at the naval base at Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 30, 1921, convened at the naval base Jan. 31. The testimony given showed clearly that Lieutenant Taylor, who was returning in an automobile from a visit to the base hospital, and who was accompanied by the wife of an officer under treatment at the hospital, invaded prohibited territory among the storage warehouses in a restricted district, taking a short cut to the officers' quarters, and failing to hear the repeated challenges of the sentry, was fired on twice. One of the bullets penetrated the glass window in the rear of the car, struck Lieutenant Taylor in the back of the head and passed entirely through his brain. Private Blaxen, the sentry who fired the fatal shot, is a native of New York city; when placed on the stand testified that he challenged the automobile three times, and the driver not heeding, fired after the last challenge.

Admiral Sims Says, "Keep Hands on Our Guns."

In an address made by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., at a Y.M.C.A. meeting held in Springfield, Mass., on Jan. 30, he is quoted in a newspaper dispatch as saying that if Germany had had as many submarines at the commencement of the World War as that country built during the war "we would now be speaking German in this country." He urged the need for intelligent interest in the military forces of the United States by civilians, and closed his address with the statement that "we have lived without the pressure of the probability of war. I do not know what is going to take place in the immediate future, but we might as well have our hands on our guns." In conversation following his address the Admiral is quoted as having said that his recent remarks on the Irish question were based on historic facts and that he would repeat them when the occasion offered.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Launch of U.S.S. Mohegan.

Princess Tocomas, Mrs. James O. Germain, of 18 Arnold street, Norwich, Conn., a daughter of the Chief of the Council of the Mohegan Tribe of Indians, will be the sponsor for the U.S. submarine S-48 when it is launched on Feb. 20, 1921, by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, Bridgeport, Conn. Mrs. Germain's father, Mr. Lemuel M. Ocom Fielding, is Chief Ocom of the Mohegan Tribe and a lineal descendant of Uncas I.

Ramming of U.S. Submarine L-1.

The U.S. submarine L-1, under Lieut. Robert P. Luker, and carrying nineteen men, was rammed and damaged at 2:50 a.m. Feb. 2 in a smooth sea by the pilot boat Philadelphia, about eighty miles off Cape Henlopen, Va., near the Overfalls Lightship. No one aboard the submarine was killed or injured and all remained on board until the boat was beached at Delaware Breakwater Harbor. The L-1 was rammed on port quarter and the damage is about one foot below the normal water line. For a while the pumps of the submarine were able to control the inflow of water, but finally this became so great as to put the pumps and engines out of commission, and she was towed by the pilot boat to the shore. At the time of the accident the L-1, with three other submarines, was coming up from Hampton Roads to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, when the Philadelphia hit her. The lights of the submarine were burning brightly, and it is believed that the pilot boat misjudged the distance. Tugs have been sent to the submarine to tow her to Philadelphia.

Danger from Oil Fires in New York Harbor.

Capt. Roy C. Smith, U.S.N., Supervisor of the Harbor of New York, in a special notice just issued directs attention to the danger to which the harbor is subjected by oil discharged into its waters. After saying that "oil refuse does not ignite easily on water, yet once on fire it burns fiercely, and as the wharves and piling on the waterfront are largely oil-saturated, an extensive conflagration, destructive both to shipping and to shore structures, may occur at any time," Captain Smith cites the recent destructive harbor fire in New Orleans, resulting from oil catching fire, as illustrative of the danger which exists. He urges all public spirited citizens to aid in supporting the act of Congress which prohibits the discharging or depositing of oil or other substances in the harbor of New York or the waters adjacent thereto or in Long Island Sound, and to notify him of any such violations.

Compliments to Secretary Daniels.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Consulting Board, held at the Navy Department Feb. 1, following consideration and technical discussion of various naval problems, the board adopted a resolution expressing to Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels "their appreciation of the great service which he has rendered to his country and the Navy during the eight years past," and for "the uniform interest, help and courtesy which he has shown the board."

COAST GUARD NOTES.

It is announced at Coast Guard headquarters that after careful consideration of the law and all circumstances, no further promotions to temporary higher rank will be made in the Coast Guard.

None of the candidates for appointment as cadets qualified in the examinations held in January. We were in error in stating no cadets graduated from the academy in the January examination.

Four cadets graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy at New London on Feb. 2 and have been nominated for commission as ensign. The graduates and their assignments are: Merlin O'Neil, to cutter Gresham; Norman H. Leslie, to the Seneca; Norman R. Stiles, to the Manning; Carleton T. Smith, to the Seminole.

James Y. LeGette, formerly cadet engineer, Coast Guard, who resigned Jan. 20, 1920, is now a second lieutenant, Field Artillery, U.S.A., stationed at Camp Knox, Ky.

Gear has been developed at headquarters which has helped solve the problem of running a line between a vessel and the beach, or between two vessels, by airplane. The device was tested in a twenty-mile wind at the Coast Guard Air Station, Morehead City, N.C., with 1,000 feet of line, with complete success. Lieut. Comdr. C. C.

von Paulsen is given great credit for the development of the gear.

In order to fix the status of acting pay clerks, headquarters announces that pending the approval of regulations and instructions on the questions of the appointments and status of warrant officers, the following plan will be adopted: Acting pay clerks are warrant officers and not enlisted men; appointments of warrant officers in the Coast Guard are now made in accordance with procedure of the Navy in appointing warrant officers. The appointment of an enlisted man as a warrant officer is not considered a separation from the Service. It is held to be a promotion. Upon the date of execution of the oath of office as a warrant officer an enlisted man immediately assumes the status of a warrant officer. A discharge is not now issued to an enlisted man upon his appointment as warrant officer. Should the appointment be revoked during the prescribed probationary period of one year, the man reverts to his former status as an enlisted man.

THE NAVY.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. NAVY.

We omit the complete table of vessels of the U.S. Navy this week, but give below the changes in the movements of vessels since the table was published in our issue of Jan. 22, pages 600-601, and since other changes were published in our issue of Jan. 29, page 625.

Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic waters and those on Southern cruise, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif. Note: Until Feb. 10 send mail for vessels of Pacific Fleet now on Southern cruise "In care of Postmaster, New Orleans, La."

Aaron Ward, Arkansas, Birmingham, Buchanan, Buemer, Cuyama, Dent, Dorsey, Evans, Frederick, Idaho, Kanawha, Mercy, Mississippi, Neptune, New Mexico, New York, Orion, Parrot, Philip, Rathburne, Roper, Simpson, Swasey, Texas, Waters, Wickes, Woolsey and Wyoming. Valparaiso, Chile. Alden, Broome, Chandler, Hovey, Long and Southard. En route to Manila.

Arizona, Barney, Blakeley, Bernadou, Black Hawk, Brazos, Columbia, Crowninshield, Dahlgren, Delaware, Dickerson, Goldsborough, Graham, Hatfield, Herbert, Leary, Mason, Neches, Nereus, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Preble, Proteus, Santee, Schenck, Semmes, Sicard, Solace, Utah and William B. Preston. Callao, Peru.

Alden, Hovey and Long. Arrived at Manila, P.I., Feb. 1. Asheville. Arrived at Tampa, Fla., Feb. 1. Bailey, Crane, Farquhar, Kennedy, McCormick, Paul Hamilton, Reno, Schey, Shirk, Stoddert, Talbot, Thompson, Whippoorwill and William Jones. San Diego, Calif.

Barry, Ford, Herndon, Pillsbury and Pope. Charleston, S.C. Barker. Batum.

Bath. Hampton Roads.

Beaufort. Sailed from Puerto Plata for Hampton Roads Jan. 31.

Bridge, Prometheus, Sandpiper, Shawmut. In Canal Zone.

Broome, Chandler and Southard. Sailed from Aden for Manila Jan. 31; due to arrive about Feb. 16.

Brutus. Arrived at Mare Island, Calif., Jan. 31.

Case, Annapolis, Md. Celtic, Litchfield, MacLeish, Sloat and Wood. Mare Island.

Chattanooga. Cherbourg.

Chewink, Quail and Rail. Sailed from Guantanamo for Canal Zone Feb. 1.

Cleveland. En route to San Francisco.

Cormorant. Sailed from Portsmouth, N.H., for Washington, D.C., Feb. 2.

Denver. En route to Balboa, C.Z.

Des Moines. Arrived in North River, N.Y., Feb. 1.

Edwards. Arrived at Bremerton Feb. 2.

Elcano. Nanking, China.

Falcon. Arrived at Hampton Roads Feb. 1.

Florida. Boston, Mass.

Gilmer. Gravosa.

Grebe. Arrived at Gloucester Feb. 2.

Harding. Arrived at Key West, Fla., Feb. 2.

Hancock. Philadelphia.

Henderson. Sailed from St. Thomas for Puerto Plata, S.D., Jan. 31.

Houston. Sailed from Bremerton for Tacoma Feb. 1.

Jason. Sailed from Cristobal for Honolulu Feb. 2.

Kansas. En route to Galveston, Texas.

Lapping, Ludlow, Sanderling and Tanager. Sailed from Pearl Harbor to sea Feb. 1.

Lark, Mahan, Mallard, Murray and San Francisco. St. Vincent, W.I.

La Valette. San Pedro, Calif.

McFarland. Brest, France.

Mahanna. Arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, Feb. 2.

Mars. En route from Gibraltar to U.S.

Melville. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chile, Feb. 2.

Monocacy. Chungking, China.

New Hampshire. Left Hampton Roads to sea Jan. 25.

New Orleans. Shanghai, China.

Niagara. Mobile, Ala.

Overton. Haifa.

Paducah. Arrived at Key West, Fla., Feb. 1.

Patoika. En route to Guam.

Pensacola. Sailed from Guam for Honolulu Jan. 31.

Pittsburgh. Arrived at Gibraltar Feb. 1.

Ramapo. Hampton Roads, Va.

Reuben James. Pola.

Sands. Brest, France.

Sapelo. Port Arthur, Texas.

Shubrick. Arrived at San Pedro, Calif., Feb. 1.

Smith-Thompson. Constantinople.

Trinity. Hampton Roads, Va.

Volcan. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 1.

Whipple. Alexandria, Egypt.

William Jones. Sailed from San Diego for Panama Feb. 1.

Williamson. Brest, France.

Yarborough. Arrived at San Diego, Calif., Feb. 2.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Jan. 26, 1921.

Lieut. P. R. Abrams to duty conn. coal inspection at Navy Supply Depot, South Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. A. N. Anderson to duty Asiatic Station.

Capt. C. L. Arnold to command Destroyer Squadrons Fourteen and Fifteen.

Lieut. H. L. Arnold (Med.O.) to duty Naval Hospital, Key West, Fla.

Ensign L. G. Bricker to duty U.S.S. James K. Paulding.

Lieut. (j.g.) D. H. Clark to U.S.S. Bulmer.

Lieut. Comdr. M. T. Clement (Med.O.) to duty Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Conner to command U.S.S. Nicholson.

Capt. C. E. Courtney to command Squadrons Eight and Nine.

Ensign T. B. Hopper to U.S.S. Leonidas under instruction in engineering.

Lieut. G. R. Kalbfus to duty U.S.S. Cummings.

Ensign A. L. Mare to duty U.S.S. Pillsbury.

Mach. H. Miller to U.S.S. Lykens.

Lieut. T. J. Mulcahy (Sup.O.) to Supply Officer, U.S.S. South Carolina.

Ensign L. A. Parker to duty U.S.S. Paul Jones.

Rear Admiral R. Welles to Commandant, 11th Naval District.

Lieut. D. A. York (Med.O.) to duty Marine Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo.

Lieut. Comdr. J. K. Palmer to command U.S.S. Moody.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. J. Althaus (Cl-2) to duty U.S.S. Goff.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. Bouldin (Cl-5) to Air Force, Pacific Fleet, duty in Kite Balloon Div.

Lieut. (j.g.) D. L. Conley (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Shawmut conn. assembly and care of stores for Atlantic Fleet Shipplane Div.

Lieuts. (j.g.) V. O. Finch and P. E. Gillespie (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Orders Issued to Officers Jan. 27, 1921.

Comdr. W. F. Amaden to command U.S.S. Taylor.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. J. Bayer to U.S.S. Algoma.

A.P. Clerk H. R. Darling to duty with Supply Officer, U.S.S. Kittery.

Lieut. D. A. Green to duty U.S.S. K-3.

Lieut. J. J. Lucas to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. P. E. McCoy to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Lieut. W. T. McNiff to conn. f.o. U.S.S. California and on board when commd.

Gun. A. B. Premier to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. H. C. Schrader to U.S.S. Michigan.

A.P. Clerk G. B. Seaborn to R.S. New York, N.Y.

Gun. J. W. Strunk to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

A.P. Clerk R. A. Taylor to duty with Fleet Paymaster.

Lieut. (j.g.) H. R. Whittaker to U.S.S. Kansas.

Ensign W. J. Williams to duty U.S.S. M-1.

Lieut. W. B. Gwin (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Oklahoma.

Lieuts. (j.g.) F. M. Hardendorf and J. H. Heitz-Menken (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Nevada.

Lieut. (j.g.) A. Laverents (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Arizona.

Lieut. (j.g.) C. E. Maas (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Quincy.

Lieut. R. H. Norris and Lieut. (j.g.) L. A. Pope (Cl-5) to Air Force, Pacific Fleet, conn. Kite Balloon Div.

Lieut. (j.g.) A. M. Pride (Cl-5) to U.S.S. Arizona.

Ensign B. F. Stucker (Cl-4) to U.S.S. Trinity.

Orders Issued to Officers Jan. 28, 1921.

Ensign H. S. Fowell to duty U.S.S. King.

Lieut. E. D. Gibb to U.S.S. Converse.

Lieut. W. J. Hart to command U.S.S. K-3.

Lieut. J. C. Hines to duty as assistant to Squadron Engr. Off. Destroyer Squadrons Fourteen and Fifteen.

Lieut. H. S. Kennedy to duty R.S. New York, N.Y.

Lieut. (j.g.) G. B. Patterson to duty U.S.S. Arizona.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. E. Phillips to U.S.S. Alert.

Lieut. R. L. Porter, jr., to aid on staff Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Comdr. Battleship Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign W. H. Roberts to duty U.S.S. Stringham.

Lieut. Comdr. A. G. Robinson to Bureau Navigation, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. J. H. Sprague to command U.S.S. K-6.

Comdr. E. P. Svart to duty R.S. New York, N.Y.

Comdr. T. A. Thomson to command U.S.S. Stribling.

Ensign H. C. Todd to U.S.S. Sciota.

Lieut. (j.g.) W. N. Updegraff, Paris; to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.

Lieut. J. Wilkes to duty U.S.S. K-6.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. L. Wilson to command U.S.S. L-11.

Orders Issued to Officers Jan. 29, 1921.

Gun. H. C. Auringer to Squadrons Radio Officer, Squadrons Three and Eight.

Mach. L. D. Bailey to duty Olongapo, P.I.

Lieut. (j.g.) P. A. Brandecker to duty navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. A. L. Broughton to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Lieut. (j.g.) J. F. Carmody and Lieut. C. W. Colonna (Med.O.) to duty R.S. San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. E. T. Constan to command U.S.S. Cleveland.

Gun. W. J. Cook to U.S.S. Iroquois.

A.P. Clerk J. A. Cosair to duty R.S. Mare Island, Calif.

Ensign H. Daugherty to duty U.S.S. Robin.

Lieut. L. C. English (Sup.O.) to R.S. Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. T. Flynn to navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Chief Gun. J. Gordon to U.S.S. Mississippi.

Chief Carp. A. E. Lawrence to R.S. Mare Island, Calif.

Ensign W. C. Lloyd to duty U.S.S. Montcalm.

Ensign R. E. Permut to duty U.S.S. Swallow.

Ensign J. Weber to command U.S.S. Tug #4.

Lieut. D. E. Barker to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. B. Barrett (Cl-2) to U.S.S. Toucy.

Lieut. H. E. Rountree (Cl-2) to duty 1st Prov. Brigade, U.S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti.

Orders Issued to Officers Jan. 31, 1921.

Ensign W. W. Angerer to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Marcus and on board when commissioned.

Capt. T. A. Clark to duty U.S.S. Olympia.

Lieut. W. J. Creelman to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. S. J. Drellishak to duty Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

A.P. Clerk C. M. Eysinger to R.S. Mare Island, Calif.

Lieut. T. C. Gibbs (Sup.O.) to duty Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.

Lieut. A. Klingler to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. J. H. Morrison to U.S.S. Michigan.

Lieut. (j.g.) L. E. Myers to duty U.S.S. N-1.

Chief Gun. T. Nylund to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Gun. V. Peterson to duty Office Naval Inspector of Ordnance E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. E. H. Roach to duty Office Naval Inspector of Ordnance E. W. Bliss Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Comdr. N. M. Smith (C.E.G.) to Public Works Officer 11th Naval District.

Chief Gun. E. R. Stephenson to duty U.S.S. Hale.

Lieut. D. B. Vassie to Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Ensign M. F. Wilson to U.S.S. Camden.

Ensign J. F. Hindle (Cl-3) to U.S.S. Turner.

Ensign T. O. McCarthy (Cl-4) to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Nitro and on board when commissioned.

Comdr. T. Smith (Cl-3) to command U.S.S. Culgoa.

Orders Issued to Officers Feb. 1, 1921.

A.P. Clerk C. W. Albrecht to duty with Supply Off. U.S.S. Florida.

Ensign C. L. Blory (Sup.O.) to duty with Disbursing Officer navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

Mach. J. Burch to duty U.S.S. Sciota.

Mach. H. Goldman to duty R.S. New York, N.Y.

Lieut. W. Derrington to duty R.S. New York, N.Y.

Ensign F. Ellis to duty U.S.S. South Carolina.

Ensign J. J. Harris to Destroyer Force, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign W. J. Harrison to U.S.S. Idaho.

Ensign W. M. Killingworth to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.

Ensign H. E. McCarthy to duty U.S.S. Wyoming.

Ensign G. L. Nicholas to

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Carter entertained at dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Flebeger, Holt and Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Coleman and Major Card. Major and Mrs. MacMillan received at the officers' hop on Friday. Before the dance the class of 1917 held a dinner at the officers' mess, those present including Capt. and Mrs. Harris Jones, W. F. Heaver, Kiltroil, Lewis, Bathurst, Hurdie, Guion, Ridgway, McEwan, Gurney, Harrison, and Captain Teale. Major and Mrs. Buckner gave a dinner that evening in honor of Miss Raymond Minard and her fiancé, Major Kenner, who were to be married on Feb. 2. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. Gauthier, Miss Kenner and Captain Smith. Major and Mrs. Pendleton entertained at dinner on Friday for Col. and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Robinson and Timberlake, Major and Mrs. Nichols and Gage. On Sunday Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown had a guests' supper. Major and Mrs. Gage, Surles and Anderson, Miss Glover and Captains Hibbs and Harris.

Marquis M. degli Albizzi, of the Italian army, and his American bride were guests of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley for a day last week en route to the Near East. Major and Mrs. MacMillan's guests at dinner on Friday were Col. and Mrs. Daley, Major and Mrs. Dravo and Mrs. E. L. Daley. Mrs. Forbes gave a pretty little tea on Friday afternoon for Miss Minard. Tea was poured by Mrs. Greene. Miss Kenner entertained for Miss Minard with a tea at the club on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Gauthier poured. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown celebrated their eleventh wedding anniversary with a movie party, followed by a chafing-dish supper, for Col. and Mrs. Timberlake and Robinson, Mrs. Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Gage, Major and Mrs. Gage and Buckner, Major Schwenn, Captains Rafferty, Harris and Hibbs. Mrs. Newman gave a tea on the same day for a number of guests. Mrs. Walthall poured. Miss MacMillan, O'Hara, Rice and Avery assisted the hostess in the dining room.

Capt. and Mrs. Johns are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Dwight F. Johns, Jr., on Jan. 29. Mrs. James H. Branch, of White Sulphur Springs, was the weekend guest of Col. and Mrs. Robinson, who had dinner on Saturday for their guest and Major and Mrs. Pendleton. The recently announced engagement of Major Parker S. Kallach and Miss Katherine Galvin, of New York, is of much interest to residents of West Point, where Miss Galvin, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Galvin, has frequently been the guest of Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley. Major and Mrs. Crittendon entertained at dinner on Saturday their weekend guests, Miss McMahon and Major J. E. McMahon, of Princeton, N.J. Major and Mrs. Surles, Major Newgarwood and Harris. Col. and Mrs. Robinson had dinner on Sunday evening for Mrs. James R. Branch and Col. and Mrs. Timberlake.

Major and Mrs. Gage's weekend guests were Mrs. Gage's cousin, Miss Rebecca Patton, and her brother, Mr. W. P. Russell, of New York. Major and Mrs. Harding had dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. E. L. Daley and Major and Mrs. Gladys Jenkins, of Stamford, who were the weekend guest of Major and Mrs. Morrison, who had as guests at dinner with her on Saturday Cadets Numa Watson, Miller and Roberts. On Sunday Major and Mrs. Morrison had dinner for Mrs. Roberts, Miss Jenkins, Cadets Roberts and Moore. Cadets Hooker, Numa Watson and Henney came in for tea in the afternoon.

The Reading Club met last week with Mrs. Buckner, who read her paper on "The White Man's Problem in Africa." Current events were given by Mrs. Pendleton. The Monday Bridge Club met with Mrs. Devers, the South End Bridge Club with Major and Mrs. Pendleton, and the Wednesday Evening Bridge Club with Major and Mrs. Morrison. The Sewing Club met with Mrs. E. L. Daley.

In planning for the annual West Point horse show the dates of June 6, 7 and 8 have been selected, although not definitely. Eleanor Bonstedt celebrated her sixth birthday anniversary with a Valentine party on Tuesday afternoon for a large group of young friends, among whom were the Misses Beverly Brown, Anne Brown, Beatrice Daly, Isabel Walthall, Odette Laflamme, Josephine Pendleton, Grace O'Hara, Peggy Avery, Betty Gage, Betty Youngs, Betty Hineman, Marian Weaver, Frances Devers, Janet Danford, Helen Hines, Masters Jack Daly, Bolivar Buckner, Emily Smith, Louis Rice, Jack Weaver, John Slaughter, Eric Morrison and Davis Harding.

Army swamped Villanova in a one-sided game of basketball on Tuesday by a score of 47-17. The lineup was: Army—Vichules, L.; Smythe, r.f.; Dabozies, c.; Pfeiffer, l.g.; Kessler, r.g.; Villanova—Ryan, l.f.; Sweeney, r.f.; Pickett, c.; Jones, l.g.; Laughlin, r.g.

The opening game of the Army's hockey season on Jan. 29 was played with Springfield and ended in a 3 to 3 tie, and this in spite of the fact that a ten minutes extra period was played without change in the result. There was no scoring until the second half when Fink, the Springfield's center, made a goal. Marinelli, the Army point, tied the score a few minutes later. Major Frank L. Pardon, Inf., acted as referee, and Cadet Binnis as timer. The Army lineup: Kaster, goal; Marinelli, point; Stout, cover point; Woods, center; O'Connell, rover; Grant, left wing; Michelet, right wing. Goals—Second half, Marinelli, 9 minutes; Stout, 19 minutes 5 seconds. Goals, extra period—Marinelli, 4 minutes 30 seconds. Substitutions—Vanderberg for Grant, O'Shea for Michelet.

The basketball game on the same day ended with a defeat for the Army 5 to 18 at the hands of Swarthmore, the score being 28 to 18 in favor of the visitors. The Army lineup: Vichules, l.f.; Bonnet, r.f.; Kessler, c.; Pfeiffer, l.g.; Sweeney, r.g. Goals from field—Vichules 2, Dabozies, Pfeiffer, Smythe, French, Place 2. Goals from foul—Whitson, 3 out of 6; Pfeiffer, 3 out of 7. Substitutions—Whitson for Bonnet, Dabozies for Kessler, French for Smythe.

The Army's indoor polo team defeated two Princeton teams in the riding hall on Jan. 30. The collegians came to West Point in charge of Capt. E. McKee, U.S.A., who is on duty at Princeton University. The Army's first team included Cadets Gross, Hughes and Klein, and won their game by a score of 5 to 2. The Army second team, including Cadets Pierce, Clark and Raynsford, won their game by a score of 4 to 2. Time of periods—Four of 7 1/2 minutes each. Goals, first game—Stabler (2), Gross (2), Hughes (2), Klein (1); second game, Hall (1), Bathgate (1), Pierce (2), Clark (2). Referee—Major Arthur H. Wilson, Cav.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Feb. 1, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. L. E. Goodier returned to Headquarters, 1st Corps Area, Boston, after spending a week with their daughter, Mrs. W. R. Schmidt. Colonel Goodier, while here, attended a reunion of his class, Yale, '77, at the Yale Club. Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Dittmars are new arrivals at Fort Jay, in the 22d Infantry. Owing to recent orders for reorganization many changes have taken place in the staff at Fort Jay Headquarters. The new appointees are: Lieut. Col. W. G. Doane, Executive Officer; Major W. R. Schmidt, Machine Gun Officer; Lieut. G. C. Graham, Adjutant; Lieut. J. V. Dominey, Plans and Training; Lieut. W. F. Grent, Supply Officer; Lieutenant Rikermann has been placed in command of the new Howitzer Company, and Lieutenant Chandler in command of Headquarters Company. Sergt. "Toby" Lyons has recently been appointed first sergeant of Co. I, 22d Infantry. All his old friends are glad to greet him at "top kick."

Miss Helen Ecker has returned to her home in Chicago after spending some time with her sister, Mrs. Normoyle. Capt. and Mrs. George Nettles and family have joined the Fort Jay garrison. Captain Nettles is on the post hospital staff.

Major General Bullard, at the request of the Navy Department, and for the Navy, at his office in the presence of his staff, conferred on Jan. 13 the Navy D.S.M. upon Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, O.R.C., formerly Chief of Transport Service, U.S.A., in appreciation by the Navy of General Hines's liaison service during the war. He also presented the Navy D.S.O. to Major Mortimer Remington and to Major Van Sinderen, both Q.M.C., in appreciation by the Navy of their co-operation in the Transportation Service at the Port of Embarkation during the war.

Mrs. Hall, wife of Rear Admiral Reynold T. Hall, U.S.N., was a guest last week of Mrs. Russell C. Langdon. Mrs. Hall is president of the Society of Sponsors of the Navy, of which Society Mrs. Langdon is vice president.

Margaret Dean, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Elmer E. Dean,

celebrated her fifth birthday anniversary Jan. 20 by giving a party to twenty-six of her little friends. Mrs. George F. Downey entertained the Ladies' Whist Club on Thursday of last week. On Jan. 30 Col. and Mrs. Downey gave a luncheon of twelve covers. Col. and Mrs. Samuel W. Miller, The Governors Island Club, announced a reception and dance for Feb. 7 for Col. and Mrs. Miller, complimentary to Colonel Miller, who retires on Feb. 10. Miss Sheridan, of Cumberland, Md., is the guest of Mrs. G. F. Downey.

Mrs. Edmund B. Smith sailed Jan. 29 on the S.S. Morro Castle for Nassau, the Bahamas. Col. A. J. Bowley, newly appointed assistant chief of staff, has arrived at these headquarters and is at present the guest of Col. and Mrs. Russell C. Langdon.

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 3, 1921.

Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, paid his last visit as Secretary of the Navy to the Naval Academy on Jan. 30. He was the week-end guest of Rear Admiral A. H. Scales and Mrs. Scales and spoke at a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. that was attended by practically all of the midshipmen and many of the officers. Mr. Daniels indulged in some reminiscences of his eight years as Secretary and declared he would be glad to retire from public life and return to the editorial chair and newspaper writing. Secretary Daniels told his auditors not to be alarmed at the tales of there being "no Navy," and that the largest battleships and other craft soon would be done away with and supplanted by air-fighting craft. "There is greater need now than ever before for a big Navy and a strong Navy, both on, over and under the sea," he added.

Comdr. and Mrs. I. C. Bogart gave a card party of nine tables on Thursday night. Rear Admiral and Mrs. J. B. Milton are stopping at the Misses Walton, where they will be for several months. Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Quinby are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Archer. Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Johnson gave a dinner on Thursday at their quarters on the U.S.S. Reina Mercedes.

Mrs. H. K. Hewitt gave a card party on Thursday. Mrs. T. del Harris poured tea and chocolate was served by Mrs. Hewitt's mother, Mrs. Randall Hunt, of San Francisco, who is spending the winter with her. The prize-winners were Misses Clude, Parker, Vossler, Watson and Milne.

Mrs. D. M. Garrison, wife of Professor Garrison, U.S.N., received at the midshipmen's hop on Saturday night, assisted by Midshipman Detser, First Class. Mrs. Asa Walker, widow of Rear Admiral Walker, U.S.N., will remain here at Carvel Hall this winter. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Donald Hunter gave a large buffet supper party on Saturday, and afterwards took their guests to the Carvel Hall dance. Mrs. Harry Goodstein has come to Charleston, S.C., to join her husband.

The midshipmen showed that they were still novices at the game of water polo when they lost to Princeton here Saturday afternoon by 39 to 3. Botting, of the Tiger, was a wonder, piling up thirty-four points, six of them on each goal, with a thrown goal and a foul goal. Wilcox's third goal early in the first period nearly scored for the Navy, its players being helpless against the clever passing of the Princeton men, together with the fast swimming and clever diving of Botting. Princeton scored twenty-eight points in the first half.

Naval Academy swimmers overwhelmed Princeton in the local tank Saturday, the score being 37 to 7, and the visitors not getting within sight of a first place. As a start towards giving effect to the usual college eligibility rules, the Navy did not use any of its fourth classmen, losing the services, among others, of Sinclair, the intercollegiate champion at 220 yards. An interesting exhibition event was the 120-yard relay, with McIntosh and Rowe using the back stroke and Quimby and Pearce the breast strokes. The former won by a bare yard.

After winning a straight eleven games this season the Naval Academy basketball team came to grief in the twelfth contest, Delaware College winning by 21 to 19 in a fast, spirited and cleverly played game. A long shot by McKee gave the Navy a start, and the score was 4 to 1 before the visitors began to score substantially. Two field goals by Alexander and some safe shooting from the foul line tied the score at six points, but Byerly's field goal ended the half with the Navy ahead by 10 to 8. McKee put the score at 13 to 8 in favor of the Navy soon after the second period began, but the margin was gradually cut, and McKee made the final goal a minute before the end, clinching the game for the visitors.

There is to be a new departure this spring in football practice at the Naval Academy. Footballs will be provided on all fields where athletic practice is in progress, the idea being that football players who are members of other teams next spring will have an opportunity to kick and pass the ball without materially interfering with their other athletic pursuits. Comdr. E. D. Washburn, Jr., will be the Navy's track representative next spring.

February will be the banner month of the winter season of the Naval Academy in sports, according to the following program, issued on Monday: Feb. 5—Basketball with University of Virginia; swimming, University of Pittsburgh; gymnasium, University of Pennsylvania; wrestling, Tufts; fencing, Army officers of Washington; officers' hop, midshipmen's hop. Feb. 6—Basketball, University of North Carolina. Feb. 12—Wrestling, University of Pennsylvania; boxing, Carnegie Institute of Technology; swimming and water polo, Columbia; midshipmen's Navy Relief roller skating. Feb. 16—Basketball, West Virginia; Wesleyan. Feb. 19—Basketball, Marietta College; swimming, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; gymnasium, Haverford; boxing, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; wrestling, Dartmouth (tentative); fencing, Yale. Feb. 22—Basketball, George Washington University. Feb. 26—Basketball, West Point, wrestling, University of Virginia; boxing, Penn. State College; gymnastics, midshipmen.

The Naval Academy had little difficulty in winning at basketball on Wednesday afternoon from Roanoke College, the score being 38 to 9. The visitors played a fairly good passing game, and put up a determined defense, but the speed and team play of the midshipmen overwhelmed them. Specific details were made by the Academy authorities today of a statement made by the National Bankers' Association had made a gift of \$200,000 to the Academy for the construction of a boat house. The denial was made at the office of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy and also by Comdr. D. L. Howard, athletic officer. These officials said there has been some suggestion along these lines but no definite offer or promise has been made by anyone. The report originated in a statement in The Log, the midshipmen's publication.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 31, 1921.

The officers of the 63d Infantry gave a stag dinner Jan. 27 in the quarters of Captains Witche and Anderson to Mr. Alexander Clarkston, formerly a lieutenant of the 63d, to whom a beautiful cigarette case was presented by Major Musgrave in the name of the officers. Mr. Clarkston goes to Springfield, Mass., where he will be sergeant-instructor in the Massachusetts National Guard.

The entertainment at the Enlisted Men's Club at the post on Jan. 28 was the largest so far given. It was an excellently presented minstrel show. The Highland jazz band played. The base drum and harmonica duet done by Lang and Leon was a novelty that carried the audience off its feet with enthusiasm. A skit entitled "Leavenworth" was excellent. Narsons, the Jewish wonder, singing and jokes, and Pashey's cornet solos gave much pleasure. One of the songs which brought much applause was the moonlight song, in which a flashlight was used for the moon, all the lights being turned out. Mrs. Mary A. Robinson is hostess of the club. There were over 800 in the hall.

The officers bowled with a team from Company K on Tuesday, and on Sunday afternoon a picked team of the enlisted men played against a picked team of Plattsburg men. On Tuesday night the indoor skating rink was opened at the post and a large crowd was present.

Misses Musgrave, Tukey and Blake had luncheon at Mrs. Goe's guests at the Macdonough Inn. After luncheon they all went to a charity bazaar at the Young Woman's Club. Chaplain Webster has opened a Sunday school for the chil-

dren at the post, which is to follow the morning services every Sunday.

Miss Marguerite Webster returned from Schenectady last Friday. Mrs. Robinson's daughter will arrive at the post from New York on Thursday.

CAMP EUSTIS.

Camp Eustis, Va., Jan. 25, 1921.

Tea was served at the Officers' Club tea dance on Wednesday by Mrs. Barrows, assisted by Misses Matthews and Roper. The new jazz orchestra of the 52d Regiment played with snap. Lieut. and Mrs. Blackwell are occupying quarters vacated by Lieutenant McCullough. Major and Mrs. Turner have also moved into the hospital area.

A party playing bridge at the club on Saturday night included Col. and Mrs. Cole, Major and Mrs. Gray, Herman, Ricker and Longino, and Mrs. Mason Gray. Major and Mrs. Gray spent the week-end in Norfolk with Mr. Young, Mrs. Gray's father.

Mrs. Harrison is slowly but satisfactorily convalescing in the camp hospital after an operation for appendicitis. Col. John L. Hayden, of Fort Worden, Wash., who is visiting his sons at Fort Monroe, is spending a few days of hunting at Camp Eustis. Colonel Hayden dined with Col. and Mrs. Cole on Tuesday.

Lieutenant Hartman has been appointed coach for the camp basketball team, which is now being developed for the Corps Area tournament. The 52d Artillery is now leading in the camp basketball league. The camp individual pool tournament was won by Sergeant Otteladt, 42d Art. Mrs. E. C. Baker was hostess at the soldiers' wives social on last Thursday. About sixteen ladies were present.

Camp Eustis, Va., Feb. 1, 1921.

A most interesting event was the presentation by Colonel Cole of the D.S.O. to Sergt. Jesse S. Deakins, formerly Co. A, 18th Inf., 1st Div. After the presentation the entire brigade passed in review before Colonel Cole and Sergeant Deakins. The citation reads: "Jesse S. Deakins, sergeant, Co. A, 18th Inf., 1st Div. For extraordinary heroism in action south of Soissons, France, July 18, 1918. Sergeant Deakins, then mechanic, voluntarily proceeded with four other men about 400 yards in advance of our line and attacked a superior force who were attempting to man a machine-gun in a disabled French tank. Due to this bold attack the enemy was driven off and the tank retaken. Company A, 18th Inf., was thereby enabled to continue the advance with slight loss."

Mrs. Ricker entertained at bridge and tea in honor of Mrs. Crocker on Tuesday. The guests included Misses Cole, Herman, Longino, Gray, Edgecomb, Booth, Wildrick, Evans, Jenkins and Hardie. Mrs. Hardie has returned from a visit to her parents in Greensboro, N.C. Mrs. Small served tea at the Wednesday officers' tea dance at the club, assisted by Misses Wildrick, Booth, Gray, and Mrs. Crocker, Lieutenant Colonel Merriam and Major Lindt. The hop was given in honor of the three new brides of Camp Eustis, Misses Dunham, Bready and Papenoth, who with their husbands, Lieutenants Dunham, Bready and Papenoth, were in the receiving line with Lieut. and Mrs. Van Buskirk. Many officers and ladies of Fort Monroe came up for the hop and the "Jolly Jazzers" of Newport News played.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dunham, who are living in Hampton, Va., were guests of Major and Mrs. Wildrick for Friday night. Lieutenant Colonel Battle and Major Chambers, from Fort Monroe, spent the week-end hunting, as guests of Lieutenant Colonel Merriam. Colonel Sevier dined with Capt. and Mrs. Edgecomb on Tuesday.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 18, 1921.

Mrs. W. N. Richardson entertained at cards for members of the Bridge Club last week. Her guests were Misses Clyde Grey West, W. A. Terry, W. B. Lobaugh, J. A. Humphries, M. Gerow, O. J. Edgerton, R. L. Sullivan and J. H. Busky. Preceding the dance at the Country Club, Saturday, Miss Mary Land had a buffet supper for Misses Mary and Anne Ramsay, Katherine and Fannie Waller, Alice Webster and Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieuts. William C. Coe, J. L. Harbaugh, L. A. Denon, F. L. Hayden, J. F. Sturman, H. C. Fowler and J. E. Walsh, U.S.A., of Fort Monroe.

Mrs. Charles B. Eckels, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. T. H. Brown at the Marine Barracks. Miss Virginia Harrison, daughter of Gov. Gen. Francis Harrison, of the Philippine Islands, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Everhart, Willoughby Beach.

Mrs. Peyton S. Cochran gave a card party yesterday for Mrs. Ralph A. Koch, wife of Commander Koch, commanding the submarine station at the Naval Base. The officers of the U.S.S. Camden, now at the yard, gave a dinner on board last Sunday for Mrs. Plonck, Mrs. Robertson and Misses Cora Ashburner and Martha Meade, of Baltimore.

Mrs. Francis S. Low had a card party last Saturday for Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, whose engagement to Mr. John V. Manners, of Montclair, N.J., was announced last fall. There were seven tables of bridge. Mrs. Toy D. Savage gave a card party last week for twenty-four guests, a few others coming for tea later. Mrs. Edward Battle, of Chapel Hill, N.C., who has been the guest of Mrs. James Paulding Murdoch at her home in Portsmouth, has returned home.

Col. Patrick W. Guiney, U.S.A., of the Army supply base, is on a month's leave in Florida on a fishing and hunting trip. Mrs. James O. Gawne gave a card party last Friday for Misses McKelvy, Watt, Earle, Webb, Brown, Bulmer, Galliford, Tisley, Ziegler, Ross, Gendreau, Lockwell, Druley, Burrage, Laws, H. N. Manney, Jr., and Miss Eleanor O'Leary. Prizes were won by Misses Watt, Manney, Jr., Druley and Tisley.

Mrs. Earl R. Morrissey had a card party on Wednesday for Mrs. R. A. Koch; there were eleven tables. Mrs. A. G. Burt gave a card party at the Country Club on Friday for the members of her card club, which includes the wives of the officers stationed at the Army supply base and their guests.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 28, 1921.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. E. Knauss had a buffet supper and card party on Friday at their home for Col. and Mrs. Alonso Gray, U.S.A.; and their daughter, Mrs. John A. Steet. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Stanford, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Shepard, L. St. L. Pamperin, Omelvina, Lieuts. and Mrs. Robert P. Luker and W. T. Hart and Miss Elizabeth Stanford. Miss Edna Miers was guest of honor at a "miscellaneous shower" given by Miss Leah Haller on Wednesday. There were twenty-five guests. Miss Miers was married to Lieut. Lance L. Davis, U.S.N., on Saturday at St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Mrs. and Mrs. W. E. Flournoy gave a dinner at their home in Portsmouth on Thursday for Col. James P. Jarvey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jarvey, Capt. and Mrs. L. W. Sprattling and Right Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Thompson. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Laws gave a buffet supper on Saturday evening for Rear Admirals and Misses. Gay H. Burrage and Augustus F. Fechteler, Capt. and Mrs. E. M. Watt, Col. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Francis H. Chadwick, Col. William R. McKelvy, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McKelvy, Comdr. and Mrs. Rufus Z. Johnston, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Stark, Comdr. and Mrs. Gawne, Webb, Du Bois and Cruley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Carter and Ziegler, Misses Herbert E. Kays, J. F. Maupin, Miss Eleanor O'Leary and Capt. T. S. O'Leary.

Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau gave a card party on Friday for Misses Burrage, Watt, Laws, Ziegler, J. Grov, Ross, Manney, Jr., Webb, Bulmer, McKelvy, Eckels, of Washington, D.C.; Brown, Galliford, Powell, Selman MacFarlane, Munger, Raker, Kaufman, Druley, Tisley, Neilson; Misses Mary and Meta Burrage, Old and O'Leary. Mrs. George Wilson gave a

buffet supper on Saturday for Major Henry N. Manney, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. Manney, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Ross and Lieut. Comdr. L. Wells Comstock.

Mrs. Raymond E. Cochran and children have returned to their home in New York after being the guests of Mrs. Cochran's mother, Mrs. James Taft, at her home at Virginia Beach. Mr. Wyndham Mayo has returned to Virginia Beach after spending several days in Norfolk with his father, Capt. W. H. Mayo, at his home here. Miss Kathleen Bain gave a card party on Thursday for Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, whose marriage to Mr. John V. Mannings is to be one of the prominent society events of the early spring.

Col. T. H. Brown, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Brown gave a buffet supper on Thursday at their home in the Marine Barracks for Mrs. Charles B. Eckels, of Washington. Other guests were Mrs. Admiral and Mrs. Burrage, Col. W. N. McKelvey, U.S. M.C., and Mrs. McKelvey, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Laws, Comdrs. and Mmes. H. W. Smith, De Witt C. Webb, B. T. Bulmer, Major H. N. Manney, jr., U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Manney, Comdrs. and Mmes. Bullock, Howard, Lieut. Comdr. and Mmes. Gendreau, C. C. Ross, Samuel J. Ziegler, jr., Capt. Walter T. H. Galliford, U.S.M.C., Galliford, Capt. and Mrs. O'Leary, Hayden, Deftrees, U.S.N.; Capt. Joseph Ward, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. I. V. Herin, U.S.N., and Miss Eleanor O'Leary.

Mrs. James O. Gawne has left for Pittsburgh to visit her mother, Mrs. Lazor. Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, of Gainesville, Ga., widow of the famous Confederate general, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Walter J. Adams last week. Mrs. Stewart Silvester has left for Newport, R.I., to visit Comdr. and Mrs. John Shipley. Miss Eleanor O'Leary gave a card party on Wednesday afternoon for Mmes. Bulmer, Watt, Webb, E. H. Brown, Laws, Howard, Boland, Du Bois, Phillips, Galliford, Foxwell, Refo, Ross, Sprattling, Eckels, of Washington, and Miss Anne Ramsay.

Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Triplett had an oyster roast on the beach in front of their home in Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, among the guests being Lieut. Comdr. L. Wells Comstock, Major C. G. Sinclair, U.S.M.C.; Panaster, Lydell, Capt. J. G. Ward and Lieut. Victor Bleasdale, U.S.M.C. Capt. Selim W. Myers, U.S.A., and Mrs. Myers left last week for Camp Lee, Va., where Captain Myers has been ordered for duty. Their many friends regret their departure.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. L. Myers have returned from a visit to New York. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Turnquist gave an informal tea on the U.S.S. Quincey on Sunday for Mrs. Garrison, Misses Isabelle Hill and Stella Sanderson and the officers of the ship.

SAN DIEGO AND NEARBY BASES.

San Diego, Calif., Jan. 13, 1921.

Lieut. John L. Shea, U.S.A., and his bride are visiting his mother, Mrs. L. W. Shea, and his sister, Mrs. G. G. McDonald, while on a wedding trip. Mrs. McDonald was hostess at a tea at the Blue Lantern on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Shea, and a luncheon was given by Mrs. E. H. Barkeley on Tuesday in compliment to the bride. Mrs. Roger Welles, wife of Rear Admiral Welles, entertained for twelve at dinner at her home at the naval air station on Friday in honor of Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, R.N., and his niece, Miss Violet Voysey, who have been spending a few days here. During his visit Admiral Bayly acted as godfather at the christening of the infant son of Comdr. and Mrs. Rodgers. Rev. Charles E. Spaulding, rector of Christ church, Coronado, officiated. On behalf of the citizens of San Diego a luncheon was given in the Admiral's honor at the U.S. Grant Hotel on Saturday. The speakers included Rear Admiral Welles, Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Pendleton, U.S.M.C., Capt. Frank T. Evans, U.S.N., Col. Edwin Landon, and Major Gerard, the local British vice consul.

Brig. Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, U.S.A., commanding the 8th Brigade at Camp Lewis, and Mrs. Blatchford are here on a week's sightseeing trip. A son was born Saturday night to Lieut. G. B. Woolley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Woolley. The Lieutenant is temporarily stationed at March Field. Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. O'Connor, Naval Air Force, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son on Christmas day.

Mrs. William S. McCaskey, widow of Major General McCaskey, U.S.A., and her daughter, Mrs. Eleanor Conklin, are at 2268 Fifth street for the remainder of the winter. Mrs. McCaskey's sister, Mrs. F. L. Lauder, and the latter's daughter, Mrs. H. G. Hubbard, of Detroit, are also winter visitors, having a temporary residence at 2270 Fifth street. Miss Natalia Fisher, of Redlands, Calif., entertained with a dinner at Hotel del Coronado on Wednesday in honor of Miss Madeline Wynne, also of Redlands.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Barkeley entertained with a dinner on Saturday for their guests including Lieut. and Mrs. A. A. Bressan and Ensign Jack Shafer.

Rudolph Rockwell, chief machinist's mate, met death mysteriously this week. On Tuesday evening, while passing through New Town Park, he felt a burning sensation in his side. He was hurried to the naval hospital, where it was found he had been hit by a .32-caliber bullet. His death followed last evening. Rockwell said he heard no report of a firearm, and it is believed that he was shot by someone using a silencer on a revolver. The shooting is being investigated by civil and naval authorities. Rockwell's father lives in Castle Rock, Wash.

San Diego, Calif., Jan. 20, 1921.

Mrs. John Stafford, wife of Major Stafford, U.S.A., retired, entertained Friday with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Blatchford, wife of General Blatchford. Covers were laid for ten, including Mmes. W. F. Gilmer, J. H. Tomb, E. T. Landon, E. N. Jones, Elliot Gose, F. T. Nason and W. P. B. Prentice.

Mrs. J. H. Tomb, wife of the commanding officer at the naval air station, was hostess at a luncheon last Saturday, with ten at the table. Col. and Mrs. Thomas C. Treadwell, stationed at the marine barracks, Puget Sound, are guests at Hotel del Coronado.

Mrs. Ralph W. McDowell, wife of Lieutenant Commander McDowell, stationed at the naval hospital, entertained Thursday at her home in Coronado with a bridge tea. Assisting the hostess were Mmes. Joseph H. Pendleton, Shepley W. Fitzgerald, Roland W. Schumann and Edward C. Banker.

Miss Edith Summerson entertained with a dancing party recently in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert R. Harnish, who were married a short time ago. The affair was given at the Casa Loma Hotel, and among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Roge Welles, Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Tomb, Comdr. Norman Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. B. W. Schumann, Major G. D. Oden, Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Barkeley, Chaplain and Mrs. Frank A. Lash, Lieut. T. E. Renaker and H. Grenwall and Ensign Jack Shafer. Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Corvill assisted in receiving.

At Hotel del Coronado Tuesday Mrs. Oscar N. Janson, of Washington, and her daughter, Mrs. Victor Barringer, were hostesses at a bridge tea. Mmes. Joseph H. Pendleton, Thomas S. Jewett and Theodore C. Macaulay were among the guests.

San Diego, Calif., Jan. 27, 1921.

Miss Sibyl Fletcher, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, was hostess recently at a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado, given in honor of Miss Eleanor Kissam, of New York city, who has been the guest of Miss Fletcher for several weeks. Those present at the dinner included Lieut. Comdr. William Masck, Lieut. Robert G. Tobin and Lieutenant Richards.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., retired, who is spending the winter at La Jolla, where Mrs. Baker is a winter guest. Mrs. L. C. Bertolotto and children, Calvin and Lucille, have returned to Coronado for the winter after an extended stay in the East. Mrs. Bertolotto is a sister of Mrs. Manly, wife of Comdr. M. E. Manly, U.S.N., who lives at Coronado.

Mrs. Ward Waddell and Miss Louise Leovy entertained yesterday with a bridge tea at the Ziegler Rowing Club house in honor of their sister-in-law, the wife of Lieut. Thomas M. Leovy,

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FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Jan. 24, 1921.

The "Pantomimes" entertainment, given by Mrs. George McD. Weeks and Mrs. Lambert Jordan at the Officers' Club Wednesday evening, was most clever. The club room was converted into a theater with stage and hand decorated curtain. The pantomimes included "Some Grimm Tales Made Gay," cleverly interpreted by ladies of the post. The outline of the pantomimes was read by Mrs. Lowe (Mary Garden) McClure, grand impresario, a very talented reader and musician, who played the accompaniments to the pantomimes. The first of the playlets was "How Fair Cinderella Disposed of Her Shoes," a tragedy in three acts, including Mrs. Harry (Theda Bara) Williams, Mrs. Lambert (Patrick Campbell) Jordan, Mrs. Jerome (Maude Adams) Pillow, and Miss Lottie (Anna Pavlova) Fuller. The second was "How a Fair One No Hope to His Highness Accorded," enacted by Mrs. Herbert (Mary Pickford) Crosby, Mrs. Kerr (Trotty) Riggs, Mrs. W. G. (Olla Skinner) Peace, Mrs. Royden (Jack Barrymore) Beebe, Mrs. Henry (Will Rogers) Jewett, Mrs. Pelham (Leslie Carter) Glasford, and Mrs. John (Fatty Arbuckle) Scott. Third was "How Thomas a Maid from a Dragon Released," by Mrs. Kerr (Robert Mantel) Riggs, Mrs. Harry (Little Blue Bird) Williams, and Mrs. Royden (Laurel) Beebe. Fourth playlet, "How the Helpmate of Bluebeard made Free with the Door," by Mrs. John (Caruso) Scott, Mrs. Lambert (Isadora Duncan) Jordan, and Mrs. Herbert (Ruth St. Denis) Crosby. The pantomimes were followed by a supper, assisting friends including Mmes. Barnum, Kent, Tullock, McArthur, Darrah, Fuller, Crosby, Bundel, Knudson, Miller, Hanson and Houston.

Col. Herbert Breese and his mother, Mme. Breese, entertained with a handsome dinner Friday for Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Drum, Cols. and Mmes. Locke, Booth, Howell, Miller, Col. John Hughes, Col. Duncan Major, Major and Mrs. Victor Foster, Miss Fleming, Major and Mrs. Harding Folk, Mrs. Charles M. Bundel entertained with a bridge party Wednesday as a pleasure for her house guest, Mrs. Frederick Knudson, of Washington, D.C.

The officers attached to the Coast Artillery stationed at this post and their wives entertained at one of the most beautiful dinners of the season on Friday at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Howard S. Miller. Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs, who will leave at a luncheon on Monday for Mmes. Fuller, Pillow, Bourland, Dangler, Sibley, Terrell, Scott, Brooks, Blakeley, Jordan, Weeks, Jewett, Darrah, Polk, Glasford, Peace, Nalle, Crosby and Miss Fleming. One hundred and fifty friends enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. James M. Phalen and Mrs. F. W. Sibley Wednesday at the Officers' Club, honoring their house guest, Mrs. Robert Bourland, of Rockford, Ill.

Major and Mrs. John Scott honored Col. and Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs at a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Jewett, Col. and Mrs. Peace and Major and Mrs. Brooke. Col. and Mrs. John R. Slattery gave a dinner Friday for Cols. and Mmes. Reed, Hase, Collins, Van Schick, Humphrey, Stone, Majors and Mmes. Thomas, Mitchell, Upham, Watkins, Ward, Colonel Peron, Majors Richard Moore and Joseph Davis. Major and Mrs. Robert Beck presided at a handsome dinner Friday evening at the Officers' Club, given for the members of the West Point Class of 1901 now stationed at the garrison and their wives, including Cols. and Mmes. Riggs, Jewett, Pillow, Sterling, Peace, Majors and Mmes. Pratt and Prunty, and Major Frank Keller.

Col. and Mrs. Condon C. McCormack entertained at dinner Friday for Cols. and Mmes. Weeks, Jordan, Croft, Majors and Mmes. Johnson and McClure, Majors and Mmes. Warren T. Hannum and Ralph T. Ward were hosts at a dinner dance Saturday at the Officers' Club. Col. and Mrs. McClure had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Hopkins, Col. and Mrs. Topham, Major and Mrs. Albright.

Mrs. Harry Thurber left last week for Cincinnati, called by

the death of her sister, Mrs. V. G. Mattox. Major and Mrs. Pinkston, from Kansas City, were the week-end guests of Major and Mrs. Jerome Clark. Mrs. Kerr T. Riggs and Mrs. Royden E. Beebe, who will leave this week for different stations with their husbands, were honored guests at a luncheon given at the Officers' Club by the Fort Leavenworth Reading Club.

Mrs. Wellington Clark, of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif., has arrived to visit her sister, Mrs. Emmet Addis, and Major Addis. On Wednesday Mrs. Irving Madison was hostess at a bridge party as a pleasure for Mrs. Robert Bourland, of Rockford, Ill., house guest of Col. and Mrs. J. M. Phalen. Mrs. Wellington Clark was honor guest at a dinner given Friday by Col. and Mrs. Robert Van Horn for Col. and Mrs. Newell, Col. and Mrs. Humphrey, Major and Mrs. Ralston and Col. W. K. Naylor.

A tea was given Thursday by Mmes. Simonds and Dallam for 150 guests. Presiding at the table were Mmes. Drum, Barnum, McClure, Booth, Howell, Allen and Kirtland, and other assisting friends included Miss Reaume, Mmes. Brown, Cole, Newell and Davis. Mrs. Charles M. Bundel was hostess at a bridge party Tuesday evening, honoring her house guest, Mrs. Frederick Knudson, of Washington. Mmes. Weeks and Jordan entertained the "Pantomimes" cast at luncheon at the Officers' Club on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolf Lange, sr., left last week for Columbus, Ga., to be the guest of their daughter, Mrs. Milo C. Corey, and Colonel Corey. Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson Connor, jr., announce the birth on Monday, Jan. 17, at Columbus, Ga., of a son, whom they have named Edward Hanson Connor, 3d. Miss Ellen Connor left Sunday to spend several months with Lieut. and Mrs. Connor. Col. and Mrs. F. D. Webster and the Misses Mary and Anne Webster, with Miss George, of Pittsburgh, Pa., left Monday for San Antonio. Mrs. Richard McKenney entertained with a pretty juvenile party Thursday in celebration of the fourth birthday anniversary of her little daughter, Jean. The guests included Warren and Charlotte Hannum, Helen Kirtland, Hilda Hase, Chere Seaman, Robert Phinney, John Roswell, Norman Rhodes, Marjory Madison, Gertrude Frunty, Dorothy Grier, Nancy Sterling, Jane Cooper, Madeline Matchett and McCain Smith.

The ball given Friday evening by the officers of the Staff and Line classes of the General Service Schools in compliment to the officers of Fort Leavenworth and the Disciplinary Barracks at the Service Club was an event of exceptional brilliancy and was enjoyed by several hundred officers and ladies.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 29, 1921.

After nearly a year and a half as commanding officer of the local naval recruiting station Comdr. Richard R. Mann leaves shortly for Antwerp to become executive officer of the U.S.S. Pittsburgh. During his stay he has established eleven new substations in the adjacent territory. He has become a member of the local Commercial Club, the University Club and the Elks' Club, and is an active member of the local chapter of the American Legion. He will be succeeded in Salt Lake by Comdr. E. L. Vanderkloot.

Fourteen of the thirty-five buildings of the new arsenal near Ogden will be completed during the next ten days, according to Capt. Ora Bundy, in charge of the work. With the completion of each unit of seven they are turned over to the operating officers of the Ordnance Department. The powder and munitions to be stored will be received shortly.

Major W. G. Williams, A.G. of Utah, has appointed Byron H. Wayne, formerly a captain of Field Artillery, as squadron adjutant in the Utah National Guard. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis V. Fitzgerald were guests at many delightful social affairs during their stay in Salt Lake on their way to the Presidio of San Francisco, where they are to be stationed. Mrs. William A. Corn and her small daughter, Beatrice, are in Ogden visiting Mrs. Corn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brewer. Lieutenant Corn is with the Pacific Fleet at Panama, and later they will join him at San Diego. Major Oliver H. Presby, O.D., of the Ogden arsenal, left recently for

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Burlington, Vt., called there by the death of his father. He expects to return to Ogden about Feb. 1.
 Word has reached the relatives of Lieut. Bentley R. Woolley here announcing the birth of a son to Lieut. and Mrs. Woolley on Jan. 3 at San Diego, where Mrs. Woolley is staying while her husband is on duty in the aviation activities of the Navy at that place.

DESPEDIDA TO COLONEL NAYLOR.

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 31, 1921.
 The farewell banquet Jan. 26 by the officers of the staff class of the General Service Schools of 1920-21 of Fort Leavenworth to Col. W. K. Naylor, General Staff, was an event of note. This is the first occasion in the history of the Schools that a banquet has been tendered to an instructor, thus showing the high esteem in which Col. W. K. Naylor is held. The banquet was given in the Officers' Club and was one of especial brilliance. The guests were seated at a large U-shaped table, which was handsomely decorated with baskets of pink carnations, with bows of blue tulle, the table having trailing vines of smilax, through the center. The programs were the handsome souvenirs of the occasion, made of leather, on which was the inscription, "Farewell Banquet to Col. W. K. Naylor, General Staff," and the coat of arms of the college in gold.

The invited guests included the commandant, Brig. Gen. Hugh A. Drum; the assistant commandant, Col. E. E. Booth; the director of the staff class, Col. Willey Howell; the director of the line class, Col. H. B. Brice; and the post executive officer, Col. F. L. Munson. Col. Edward Croft, R. P. Reeder and Frank Hopkins made the arrangements; Col. Samuel V. Ham was toastmaster; toasts were given by Col. C. R. Howland, Brig. Gen. H. A. Drum and Col. W. K. Naylor.

Colonel's Howland's despidida to Colonel Naylor follows: "A year and a half ago the members of our class assembled at these Schools to receive instruction in the science and art of war. During our first year we received instruction from you in military history and strategy. During our second year, up to this time, we have studied in the staff class under your directorship. You are now leaving this field of instruction to enter upon duties incident to the new phase of our military life under which the Government undertakes in time of peace to prepare the United States for war. Before you go the class has deemed it fit and appropriate that we should pause from our labors and say to you that our relations with you have always been pleasant, that your instruction to us has been valuable, and that this class, individually and collectively, is your friend and sends along with you the hope that your transfer will prove to be merely to the field of reaping in which the harvest garnered shall be promotion to those higher grades for which you are so well qualified."

General Drum in his toast reviewed the brilliant record of Colonel Naylor on the battlefields of France and paid high tribute to his work at the Service Schools. He brought out the splendid points of his text-book, "The Principles of Strategy," and said he had formed the basic course for the staff class of the Service Schools. In closing, General Drum said that the name of Colonel Naylor and his works would always be remembered in the Service Schools. Colonel Naylor responded to the toasts by expressing his regret at being relieved of his duty at the Service Schools in which he took so great an interest. He also spoke of the value of the work being done by the Schools.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 22, 1921.
 Col. and Mrs. A. W. Bjornstad entertained Sunday at supper for Lieuts. and Mmes. Paul R. Goode, A. R. MacKechnie and C. H. Farriah, Mrs. D. H. Clark and Lieut. G. E. Parker.
 A woman's indoor golf club has been organized on the garrison and the members meet Monday, Friday and Wednesday mornings. Lieut. G. E. Parker is instructor. Mrs. Edward G. Sherburne entertained Tuesday for the Afternoon Bridge Club.

The bi-weekly hop was given Friday evening at the Service Club by the officers of the 49th Infantry.
 A furnishing committee has been appointed to refurbish the Officers' Club, which was recently reorganized. The committee is comprised of Mmes. A. W. Bjornstad, E. G. Taylor and A. R. MacKechnie.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 29, 1921.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. B. Lees, who recently arrived on the garrison, have taken quarters No. 3, Infantry post.

The University officers' unit and the Recruiting officers' unit played a challenge game of bowling at the Minneapolis Athletic Club on Wednesday evening, followed by dancing. Col. Girard Sturtevant acting for the University unit and Colonel Flint for the Recruiting unit.

Lieut. R. M. Peil, Chaplain Corps, Great Lakes Training Station, Ill., who is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Peil, leaves this evening for his station, later going to sea.

The officers of the 49th Infantry entertained informally Friday night with a hop in the Service Club. Major and Mrs. H. C. Ingles are receiving congratulations on the birth of a baby daughter, born Monday at the Miller Hospital, St. Paul. Ellen Woodhouse, wife of Col. and Mrs. J. B. Woolnough, is entertaining this afternoon at a theater party, taking her guests to "Alice in Wonderland" at the Auditorium.

Among the many going to the military ball Monday evening in Minneapolis were the following from this garrison: Col. and Mrs. G. Sturtevant, Miss Margery Sturtevant, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul R. Goode, Mrs. Clark, Lieut. and Mrs. Woodlady, Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Farriah, Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. MacKechnie, Lieut. and Mrs. Conolly, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieuts. C. S. Gilbert, F. G. Davis, A. D. Johnson and G. E. Parker.

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND.

Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., Jan. 24, 1921.
 Mrs. Schull on Monday entertained Mmes. Gatewood, Lex and Gleason at bridge; Mmes. Ford and Mettler joined for tea.

The officers of the Proving Ground on Thursday night played the Edgewood Arsenal team an exciting game of basketball, which ended in victory for the home players. The Friday night dance at the club was highly successful, with Lieutenant Tucker in charge and the Belvidere Hotel orchestra from Baltimore playing. Major and Mrs. Kirke and Major and Mrs. Young entertained with a buffet supper for their house guests preceding the hop. Visiting Major and Mrs. Kirke is Miss Draper, of Washington, while Miss Brady and Mr. Harold, of Baltimore, are guests of Major and Mrs. Young. On Saturday night Major and Mrs. Kirke had two tables of bridge for Major and Mrs. Young, Miss Draper and Lieutenants Crane, Rogers and Holmes-Brown.

At the Sunday tea at the Officers' Club Mrs. Schull and Miss O'Hair acted as hostesses. Mrs. Schull's guests at tea were Major and Mrs. Atkinson and Lieut. and Mrs. Black, of Edgewood Arsenal. Mrs. Schull spent the week-end visiting in Washington. On Saturday Major and Mrs. Kirke and Lieutenant Serum were Mrs. Gleason's dinner guests at the club. An evening of bridge followed. Sunday for dinner at the club Lieutenant Serum was host for Dr. and Mrs. Storm, Miss Storm, Mrs. Gleason and Lieutenant Crane. Lieutenant Duke entertained several Philadelphia friends over the week-end.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

DENTON.—Born at New York, N.Y., Jan. 6, 1921, to the wife of Major William Denton, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Jane Emerson Denton.

FELLOWES.—Born at Santo Domingo, D.R., Jan. 27, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Edward A. Fellowes, U.S.N., a daughter.

HARPER.—Born at Fort Bliss, Texas, Jan. 5, 1921, to the wife of Capt. Arthur McKinley Harper, U.S.A., a daughter, Frances Jane Harper.

HYDE.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter, Claire Estelle Hyde, to the wife of Lieut. Frederick W. Hyde, Inf., U.S.A.

INGLES.—Born at St. Paul, Minn., recently, to the wife of Major H. C. Ingles, U.S.A., a daughter.

JOHNS.—Born at West Point, N.Y., Jan. 29, 1921, to the wife of Capt. D. F. Johns, U.S.A., a son, Dwight Frederick Johns, Jr.

JOHNSON.—Born at New London, Conn., Jan. 24, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. C. R. Johnson, C.E., U.S.N., a daughter, Shirley Mann Johnson.

JONES.—Born at the Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 28, 1921, to the wife of Major A. M. Jones, 32d U.S. Inf., a son.

JONITZ.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 27, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Franz Jonitz, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Mary Elizabeth Jonitz.

MATTE.—Born at Springfield, Mass., recently, to the wife of Lieut. P. J. Matte, U.S. Cav., a son, Paul Joseph Matte, Jr.

SAYLER.—Born at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16, 1921, to the wife of Major Henry B. Sayler, Coast Art., U.S.A., a son.

SCOTT.—Born at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Jan. 17, 1921, to the wife of Capt. J. F. R. Scott, U.S.A., a son.

SEARS.—Born at Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 24, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Charles H. Sears, 10th U.S. Inf., a son, John Henry Sears.

WALLENDER.—Born at Washington, D.C., Jan. 1, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Elmer F. Wallender, U.S.A., a daughter, Lilian May Wallender.

WEDDINGTON.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Dec. 9, 1920, to the wife of Lieut. Leonard D. Weddington, U.S.A., a son, James Ray Weddington.

WOOLLEY.—Born at San Diego, Calif., Jan. 8, 1921, to the wife of Lieut. Bentley R. Woolley, U.S.N., a son.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—KIDDELL.—On Jan. 24, 1921, at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, N.Y., Lieut. Hugh Donald Adair, 20th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Ruth A. Kiddell, of Chicago.

BARTON—FITZPATRICK.—At Paris, France, Jan. 31, 1921, Major Raymond O. Barton, Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Clara Fitzpatrick.

COLE—FOWLER.—At New Orleans, La., Jan. 22, 1921, Major Richard King Cole, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothea Lee Fowler.

CUNNINGHAM—DAY.—On Jan. 28, 1921, at St. Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, N.Y., Frank Edwards Cunningham and Miss Hettie Mary Day, both of New York.

GAGE—RICHARDSON.—At Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 22, 1921, Capt. John N. Gage, Motor T. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Amy Jeanne Richardson.

GRAVES—BAYNE.—At New York city Feb. 3, 1921, ex-Capt. Sidney Carroll Graves, of the Infantry, U.S.A., son of Brig. Gen. William S. Graves, to Mrs. Olga Roosevelt Bayne.

HILL—PEKOR.—At Columbus, Ga., Dec. 30, 1921, Lieut. John Francis Hill, U.S.A., and Miss Mabel Eloise Pekor.

HOSTETLER—MCGRATH.—At Dallas, Texas, Dec. 4, 1920, Lieut. Robert Lee Hostetler, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Nellie N. McGrath.

KENNER—MINARD.—At West Point, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1921, Major Albert W. Kenner, Medical Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Raymond Minard.

MCCORMICK—DISMUKES.—At Columbus, Ga., Jan. 15, 1921, Major Edward G. McCormick, U.S. Inf., and Miss Esther Dismukes.

NEWTON—WEAVER.—At Chynenne, Wyo., Dec. 10, 1921, Capt. Raymond L. Newton, 15th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ruth Weaver.

PARCE—PHILLIPS.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 15, 1921, Major Alexander Dwight Parce, U.S.A., and Miss Catherine Phillips.

PARSONS—UHLER.—At Bangor, Me., Jan. 29, 1921, Capt. Marvel H. Parsons, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Nellie Selden Uhler.

DIED.

BARNES.—Died at Bullochville, Ga., Jan. 23, 1921. Mrs. J. M. Barnes, mother of Lieut. Comdr. G. C. Barnes, U.S.N.

CAMPBELL.—Died at Chicago, Ill., Jan. 21, 1921. Mrs. Myron Campbell, mother of Capt. E. H. Campbell, U.S.N.

CHAPLEAU.—Died at Ottawa, Canada, Jan. 26, 1921. Brevet Major Sam E. Saint Onge Chapleau, formerly 16th U.S. Inf.

CORCORAN.—Died at Lynn, Mass., Jan. 24, 1921. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, mother of Mrs. William H. Clifton, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Colonel Clifton, jr., Finance Dept., U.S.A.

CORNMAN.—Died at South Weymouth, Mass., Jan. 26, 1921. Julia Leighton Cornman, wife of Col. Daniel Cornman, U.S.A.

COWEN.—At Whitehall, N.Y., Jan. 18, 1921, Cora Griswold Cowen, mother of Capt. Guy G. Cowen, Inf., U.S.A.

CUTLER.—Died at Weissenthurm, Germany, Jan. 23, 1921, 2d Lieut. Clarence M. Cutler, Air Ser., U.S.A.

EGAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1921. Mrs. Maurice Francis Egan, mother of Capt. Gerald Egan, U.S.A., in the sixty-third year of her age.

FORNEY.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2, 1921, Brig. Gen. James Forney, U.S.M.C., retired.

HAZELINE.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 28, 1921, Comdr. Charles W. Hazeltine, U.S.N.R.F.

HUNT.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 23, 1921, Jane Bethune Hunt, youngest daughter of the late Brevet Major Gen. Henry J. Hunt, Art. Corps, and Mary Craig Hunt.

MORRIS.—Died in Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 2, 1921, Brig. Gen. William F. Morris, N.Y.N.G., retired, in his sixty-seventh year. Services at his late residence, 28 Herkimer street, Saturday, Feb. 5. Interment private.

SHERRILL.—Died at Tryon, N.C., Jan. 21, 1921, Dr. Russell G. Sherrill, brother of Lieut. Col. O. Sherrill, U.S.A.

TAUSSIG.—Died at Jamestown, R.I., Jan. 29, 1921, Rear Admiral Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., retired, father of Capt. John K. Taussig, U.S.N.

TAYLOR.—Died at U.S. Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30, 1921, Lieut. John Clayton Taylor, Med. Corps, U.S.N.

THEALL.—Died at Washington, D.C., Jan. 28, 1921, Col. Elisha Theall, U.S.M.C.

UNDERHILL.—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 26, 1921, Mary Louise Underhill, daughter of Major L. K. Underhill, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Underhill, aged four years and five months.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 31, 1921.

The four following officers who have been serving as instructors in the Cavalry School have been ordered away recently: Lieutenant Colonel Bach, to Camp American Lake, Wash., left on Thursday; Mrs. Bach and children to follow him later; Lieutenant Colonel Hayne, to Camp Jackson, N.C., left with Mrs. Hayne on Thursday also; Lieutenant Colonel Norville, to Camp Grant, Ill., left with Mrs. Norville on Saturday; Major Winwright, to Camp Pike, Ark., left with Mrs. Winwright and small son on Sunday.
 The Tuesday Afternoon Card Club met with Mrs. Cunningham last week.

THE NEW EBBITT
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 When you come to the National Capital stop at the "Service House."

I am last week. Mrs. J. M. Thompson gave a bridge tea on Wednesday. Mmes. Richmond and Lear served and the players included Mmes. Cameron, Winn, Hawkins, Willard, Williamson, Hayne, Cavanaugh, V. V. Taylor, Wiltshire, Taylor, Maas, Clark, Eastman, Lewis, C. J. Sumner, Smayser, Winwright, Cunningham and Miss Landis.

Major and Mrs. Chamberlin gave a buffet supper party on Thursday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Winwright. Dancing followed. The following were present: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Lear, Major and Mrs. Cavanaugh, West, Aleshire, Gorman, Chipman, Lewis, Collins, Majors Doak, Taubee, Erwin, Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. John Barry, who has been visiting relatives in the South, returned to the post on Wednesday. Mrs. Clark has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Sumner, for several weeks. Mrs. H. S. Hawkins left on Thursday for a visit to New York and Washington. Major and Mrs. Robert M. Cheney gave a supper before the hop on Saturday, their guests including Col. and Mrs. Mmes. Cameron, Cavanaugh, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Richmond, Major and Mrs. Barry, Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce.

Mrs. Cooper has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Eastham, for the past month. Mrs. V. V. Taylor was hostess at a bridge party on Friday afternoon. Her guests were Mmes. Cameron, Winn, Williamson, Cunningham, Baird, Cheney, Cooper, M. Thompson, Eastham, Wiltshire, Misses Hawkins and Landis. The affair was given for Mrs. Cooper.

Lieut. and Mrs. Eastwood are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter on Jan. 16.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 22, 1921.

Miss Octavia Bullis entertained with a buffet supper Saturday at the home of her mother, Mrs. John L. Bullis. The supper was artistically carried out in the attic, which represented a studio of the Bohemian type. Unfinished portraits, paintings and statuary, together with the candlelight glow, added much to the attractiveness of the place. Miss Bullis received her guests in a smart colored smock and tam-o'-shanter.

Mrs. Williams, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Karl E. Henion, Col. and Mrs. C. C. Cresson, from Fort Sill, will arrive in the city Jan. 27 to be guests of Colonel Cresson's mother, Mrs. C. C. Cresson, and sister, Mrs. Clinton Kearney, for several weeks. Mrs. Cresson has been in New York for some time.

The marriage of Lieut. C. A. Pursley, Air Service, U.S.A., and Miss Thelma D. Freeman, daughter of Mrs. E. Freeman, was solemnized at St. Mark's Church, with Bishop Capers performing the ceremony.

The Army Ladies' Club, of Fort Sam Houston, met at the home of Mrs. Vedear, Mrs. Teeboid, from Arkansas, is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Dickman, wife of General Dickman, at Fort Sam Houston.

Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, jr., and Mrs. J. Conklin, of West Point, are now visiting their parents, Col. and Mrs. Heard, at their new quarters at Fort Sam Houston. Mrs. Rees and Mrs. Conklin were Misses Amy and Margaret Heard.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Jan. 29, 1921.

The 23d Infantry will give a Valentine tea dance on Feb. 12, from four to six o'clock, for the benefit of the Army Relief. Major and Mrs. Walter R. Pick entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Lieut. Martin A. Fennell, 4th Cav. The guests included Captain Crawford, Miss Rosemond Champion, Lieutenant Tabor and Miss Victoria Pick.

Col. and Mrs. Beaumont B. Buck entertained the officers of the 20th Infantry and their wives Saturday evening with a buffet luncheon in their new quarters. Assisting were Mmes. Wade, Kacempter, Gill, Phillips, Van Stadenford, Little, Miss Lucy Buck and Phyllis Parmenter. Mrs. Harry Landis entertained with a luncheon at the Country Club Wednesday, honoring Mrs. Ralph Harrison, wife of Colonel Harrison, of Fort Sam Houston, who recently arrived from Governors Island.

Mrs. J. T. Woodhull entertained with a luncheon at the Country Club Tuesday, honoring Mrs. Gordon R. Catts, who is visiting her parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. S. Scott. A number of young matrons, girlhood friends of Mrs. Catts, were present.

STATE FORCES.

Major Gen. Robert L. Bullard, U.S.A., will review the 69th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., in its armory in New York city, Wednesday night, Feb. 9, at 8:40 o'clock.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.N.G., will review the 22d Engineers, N.Y.N.G., in its armory in New York city on Monday night, Feb. 7, and the 14th Infantry, N.Y. Guard, in its armory in Brooklyn, Tuesday night, Feb. 8.

Conversion of National Guard Units.

Instructions concerning the conversion of National Guard units to conform to the new allotments of troops and to the recently issued tables of organization have been sent out by the Militia Bureau.

Warrant Officers Limited to Band Leaders.

Advance regulations relative to band leaders in the National Guard, which have been approved by the War Department, and are to be included in the revised edition of National Guard Regulations, have been distributed to the states. These regulations provide that in time of peace the appointment of warrant officers in the National Guard will be limited to band leaders. Until Congress shall have provided funds for the payment of warrant officers, National Guard, and fixed the rate of pay for armory drill, band leaders, National Guard, will be appointed as master sergeants, and will be paid accordingly for both encampment services and armory drills. Unless especially authorized by the Militia Bureau for reasons duly presented and considered, no band leader will be recognized who is less than twenty-five or more than fifty years of age at the time of original appointment. The Militia Bureau invites attention to the fact that until Congress shall provide suitable legislation no members of the National Guard can receive pay as warrant officers, and that band leaders appointed as master sergeants will be entitled to pay as master sergeants under the provisions of National Guard Regulations.

NEW JERSEY.

Resignations of officers in the 3d Infantry, N.J.N.G., which have followed that of Col. W. S. Price, Lieut. Col. E. B. Stone and Major L. Coyle, sent in several weeks ago as a protest against the election of Brig. Gen. H. S. Borden to command the New Jersey brigade, leaves the regiment practically without officers. It was announced on Jan. 30 that the following additional officers of the 3d had resigned: Majors John D. Leonard and C. F. Burr, Capt. Walker Schroeder and Lieut. Sterling Appgar, of Somerville; Lieut. Walter Carvalte, of Raritan; Capt. Henry Stricker, Lieuts. C. Brown, C. D. Schomp and Felix Best, of Elizabeth; Capt. William Basching, of New Brunswick; Lieut. James Bannon, of New Brunswick.

The ground of protest is that General Borden should not have been chosen to command the state troops because he did not serve overseas during the war, while other officers of extensive war experience were available for the brigadier generalship, it is asserted.

It is unfortunate that so many resignations should have been sent in, and at a time when efforts are needed to build

up an effective National Guard. Would it not have been better to wait a little, and give the new general an opportunity to demonstrate his administrative capacity before rushing in resignations? Does not the sending in of so many resignations at one time give rise to the suspicion that some concerted action had been planned, which if true is against military regulations?

Of course no such concerted action may have been planned, and such a move might be a very difficult one to prove, yet the sending in of so many resignations, crippling the regiment so seriously, is an unwise act, to say the least.

If the officers who have resigned want to act for the best interest of the Service they should reconsider their resignations, and work to build their command up. It is upon them that the making of a good regiment lies. A good colonel, surrounded by a good set of regimental officers, can maintain a good and efficient regiment. They could not do better than withdraw their resignations and give General Borden a chance. If in due time he should prove incompetent he could be removed, the same as any other officer, but until he has proved unfit for his office it seems unfair and childish for officers of a regiment under the circumstances to resign.

OHIO.

The schedule of drills prescribed for all Artillery units of the 1st Field Artillery, Ohio N.G., embrace eighteen different subjects, which cover a wide field. In army drills for cannonners seventy-two hours of drill are ordered, and 120 hours is prescribed for camp duty. The drivers and other enlisted men must devote a similar amount of time to their drills. Twelve additional drills are left to the discretion of battery commanders.

The army of the Cleveland Grays, the well-known National Guard organization at Cleveland, Ohio, which was destroyed by fire on Jan. 26, represents a loss of \$300,000. Of this sum about \$50,000 was represented in U.S. Army equipment. Col. L. S. Connelly, commander, and trustees of the Cleveland Grays believe the fire was started by radicals in revenge for activities against them by the organization and the matter is under investigation. Access to that part of the building in which the fire started is through a door which is said to have been locked and was broken open. Several attempts to set the armory on fire, it is said, have been made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

R. E.—The Army Reorganization act authorizes 4,500 enlisted men for the Ordnance Department, but leaves the tables of organization to executive determination. The action of the Congress in reducing the strength of the Army to 63½ per cent. of the authorized strength brings the enlisted personnel of the Ordnance Department down to 2,858. Just how many master and technical sergeants there will be, remains to be determined.

S. T. and I. K. L.—No vacancies for warrant officer. Large eligible list over as a result of the examinations.

C. H. B.—The Army National Bank at Fort Leavenworth is governed by the same laws as apply to national banks anywhere in the United States. It is not owned by the Government. For further information write to the bank.

M. B.—Your re-enlistment of March 2, 1920, does not give you a \$90 bonus on discharge, but if you re-enlist March 2, 1923, you will receive it, if the present law is not changed.

A. P. asks: Would like to know the actual double time that the following regiments were credited with: (1) 26th U.S.V. Infantry, Philippine Islands, from 1899 to 1901. (2) 29th U.S. Infantry, Philippine Islands, from 1902 to 1904. (3) 22d Infantry, Alaska, from 1908 to 1910. Answer: (1) Got this information from The A.G. (2) The 29th left U.S. April 1, 1902; arrived back May 16, 1904. (3) The 22d sailed for Alaska June 20, 1908; arrived back July 31, 1910. In each case the sailing time counts singly.

F. L. C.—Officer now in Regular Service counts toward longevity that part of his National Guard service that was rendered as a part of the United States Army during the emergency; not his service on the Mexican border as organized militia.

W. W. W.—Printed orders have not issued in the Class B cases to which you refer. Your other question cannot be answered until the Register is made up.

A. C. B.—Foreign service pay (twenty per cent. extra) no longer applies in the Canal Zone.

RECRUIT.—The commanding officer may detail you to duty as salvage officer.

STACK.—Write to the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., for information regarding homesteads for soldiers.

J. B. A.—Ask The A.G. Office regarding records of the 129th Engineers.

H. L. P. asks: Did Kaiser Wilhelm II ever visit the U.S. Military Academy? If so, on what date? Answer: No. It may be that he had hopes of coming, but something happened on Nov. 11, 1918, and everything is off.

F. W. M.—Write to The A.G. regarding the history of the 138th Infantry. Apply to Bureau of Navigation as to amount of retainer pay to which you are entitled. Retainer pay in Naval Reserve is: Before confirmation, \$12 per annum; after confirmation in rank or rating, "two months' base pay of corresponding rank or rating in Navy." Your other letter was not received.

RETIRED SERGEANT.—Was retired Aug. 22, 1919, as first sergeant; held a commission during the war. Am I entitled to retired warrant officer's pay? Answer: Yes, if you served as an officer. Write to the Finance Department, stating the facts.

S. S.—Troop C, 6th Cavalry, was in Cuba June 14 to Aug. 13, 1898, less the sailing time to and from U.S.

C. O. C.—Apply to The A.G.O. for information as to the duties, privileges and responsibilities of a warrant officer in charge of an R.O.T.C. unit and in connection with reports and paper work in general.

E. O. B.—The temporary increase pay in the Navy applies only for active duty. Apply to Bureau of Navigation regarding your Naval Reserve retainer pay.

P. P. F.—See A.R. 134 for the regulation regarding the computation of time for enlisted retirement. A man enlisted Sept. 24, 1898, without double time, would retire Sept. 24, 1928. If he had five years three months double time, this would bring it down to June 24, 1923.

J. H. asks: Do I understand that those retired enlisted men who were commissioned during the World War can upon application receive the retired pay of warrant officer as provided for them in the act of June 4, 1920? Answer: Yes, if retired before June 4, 1920; write to Finance Department.

P. M. G. asks: What are the subjects for second lieutenants, Philippine Scouts examination? Answer: All appointments hereafter to be from natives of the Philippines. No examinations announced.

R. B. J.—If you did not take the examination after your application had been endorsed, your name is not now on the eligible list for appointment as warrant officer. Examinations were required.

A. J.—It is not possible to answer your query as to number of men now taking the examinations you mention.

SUPPLY.—See Army Regulations as to precedence at post or station where no troops are quartered. Surely rank applies.

J. B. McC. asks: What is the color of the hat cord designated for the Finance Department? Answer: Silver and gold.

(Continued on next page.)



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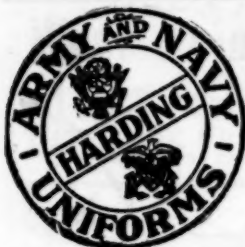
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(Continued from preceding page.)

denoting specie, have been approved as the colors of the F.D. insignia.

Q. W. S.—A Comptroller's decision regarding reduction of enlisted men surplus in grade, published on another page, may apply to your case. In regard to the matter of your travel pay, your bona fide home is that of your wife, you having married since you entered the Service. Apply to the A.G.O. for further information.

PEARL HARBOR NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 9, 1921.

Mrs. Clement F. Flagler, who sailed with the Colonel by the Thomas for the States to spend a month at San Francisco, was the incentive for a bridge luncheon given on Tuesday of last week by Mrs. Harold Hayselden. The guests included Meses. Tobin, Reynolds, Cooper, Watson, Brooks, Ingles, Holland, Janda, Dekum, Farish, Kirkpatrick and Chillingworth.

A dinner was given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. D. Kirkpatrick on Thursday for Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Lewis, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. Raguet and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Logan. Later cards were enjoyed.

Lieut. L. S. Sutliff, who has been in the Naval Hospital as the result of an automobile accident, has completely recovered and is back on duty. Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Lazar were dinner hosts last Monday for Comdr. and Mrs. D. O. Thurber, Lieut. and Mrs. R. V. Miller and Lieut. and Mrs. L. J. Schwartz. A delightful evening of music was enjoyed.

Lieut. Gleichrist Hatch is a patient at the Naval Hospital. One of his fingers was badly mutilated while working on his submarine. Mrs. William Chamberlain assembled a large number of friends at the Moana Hotel on Thursday for an afternoon of bridge.

Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany were house guests of Col. and Mrs. J. T. Myers while the Army transport Thomas was in port. Col. and Mrs. Karmany are en route to the States, after spending about nine months in the Orient. Lieut. and Mrs. G. A. Lazar entertained on Wednesday with a large supper and bridge party.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, C.Z., Jan. 17, 1921.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon Carrington entertained Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, of Fort Randolph, at dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Turley, of Fort Amador, were guests during the week of Lieut. and Mrs. Griggs, of Fort De Lesseps. Col. Alston Hamilton, of Quarry Heights, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Cloke, of Fort De Lesseps, during the week of target practice. Capt. and Mrs. McNair entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Cloke, Mr. and Mrs. Gill and Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson. Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy arrived on the transport Cambrai. He has been ordered to Fort Randolph.

Major and Mrs. Frederick Holmer, of Fort Amador, returned on the Cambrai from the States, where they spent a month's leave. Major Holmer was assigned to the command of Fort Randolph, but has since been appointed military attaché to Sweden, at Christiania. Major and Mrs. Holmer, accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Krusi, and her two children, will leave soon for Washington, where Major Holmer is to report. Mrs. Krusi and the children will go with Major and Mrs. Holmer to Sweden.

Mrs. Busby, of Coco Solo, entertained with a bridge luncheon. The prizes were won by Mrs. Jenson, of Panama, and Mrs. Hull. Col. and Mrs. Cloke entertained the Fort De Lesseps Bridge Club Tuesday evening, and also gave a tea dance on New Year's day for the officers and their families of the Atlantic coast defenses. Major and Mrs. Watts had Lieut. and Mrs. Rodman, of Fort Clayton, as their guests over New Year's. Lieut. and Mrs. Griggs entertained at dinner New Year's day for Major and Mrs. Phillips, Major and Mrs. Turley, of Fort Amador, and Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy of Fort Randolph. Mrs. Leonard, of France Field, gave a bridge party Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, of Fort Randolph, gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Carrington and Lieut. and Mrs. Griggs.

Major and Mrs. Phillips are week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Griggs, of Fort De Lesseps. Mrs. McNair gave a bridge luncheon on Friday. The guests were Meses. Harding, Hubbell, Ferguson, Boyd, Cloke, Carrington, Griggs, Matlack, Watts, Deebie, Taylor, Hull, Marquart, Hass, Leonard, Hatfield, Wilson, Holmer, Krusi, Homer, Jessop, Hamilton, Burtz, and the Meses Cortland and Burtz. Major and Mrs. Matlack, of Fort De Lesseps, gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Carrington, Lieut. and Mrs. Griggs and Harmon. Mrs. Burtz and Mr. Burtz have arrived at Fort Sherman to be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Burtz for several months. Capt. and Mrs. Behrens, of Fort Sherman, are to return to the States on the next transport.

On Friday Mrs. Conrad, of Fort Davis, entertained at bridge for the ladies of the regiment. On Thursday Brigadier General Babbitt entertained at dinner Major Gen. and Mrs. Shanks and Major and Mrs. Watts. On Saturday General Babbitt gave a reception and tea for Gen. and Mrs. Shanks. Those who called were the officers and ladies of brigade headquarters, officers and ladies of the 14th Infantry, Col. and Mrs. Cloke, Comdr. and Mrs. Marquart, of the Submarine Base; Major and Mrs. Holmer, Mrs. Krusi, Comdr. and Mrs. McNair, Major and Mrs. Harmon, and the American Consul and Mrs. Dreher. Music was furnished by the 14th Infantry band. Dancing followed.

Several officers and ladies made an interesting trip on Sunday in a launch to the native village of Escobal, on Gatun Lake. They included Gen. and Mrs. Shanks, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. and Mrs. Avery, Lieut. and Mrs. Searcy, Miss Clover, Major and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hubbell, Miss Hubbell, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Cooper, and Captain Kupper.

Mrs. Cloke and Mrs. Watts, of Fort De Lesseps, entertained with a bridge luncheon Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Starr spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Randolph of Quarry Heights, going over for the charity ball. Lieut. and Mrs. Searcy, of Fort Davis, also went over for the charity ball, being guests of Col. and Mrs. Lambdin.

CAMP STOTSENBERG.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., Dec. 21, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes on Wednesday had as dinner guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, Col. and Mrs. Banister, Col. and Mrs. Richard B. Going, Major and Mrs. John A. Crane and Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman. A delightful concert was rendered by the 9th Cavalry band.

Lieut. and Mrs. Ray L. McDonald gave a farewell dinner party Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Washburn and Miss Helen Washburn, who sailed later on the transport Thomas for the United States. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Jose Perez-Brown and Lieut. Grant Heninger and Chester A. Horne. Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman gave a luncheon Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Banister, also entertaining Majors Claude W. Cummings and Irwin B. March. Miss Edyth Davis has recently recovered from an attack of bronchitis.

Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman on Thursday gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Banister and for Col. and Mrs. Rhodes and Pendleton. Mrs. Raymond S. Jett entertained at a bridge luncheon for over twenty-five guests on Friday. Col. and Mrs. Banister returned to Manila Friday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison on Friday entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood and Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford L. Hammond. Mrs. Francis H. Poole entertained Mrs. S. S. Brown and Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Isker at dinner and bridge on Friday. Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. John A. Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Jett and C. C. Strawn. On Friday Major and Mrs. John O. Lackey entertained Lieut. and Mrs. O. B. Tudor at dinner. Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman entertained Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Clark at Sunday dinner.

Sunday evening Col. and Mrs. Charles D. Rhodes entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Jose Perez-Brown, Major and Mrs. John O. Lackey, Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Marx and Lieut. and Mrs. George G. Buhl. Capt. and Mrs. Marx entertained at Monday dinner for Mrs. William Hodgeman, Mrs. and Miss Willis, Mr. McCloud, Col. and Mrs. Kennington, Major Cummings, Lieutenants Waddell, Phillips, Conlon, Stansbury and Morton.

Monday afternoon, at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood, Bishop Mosher, Episcopal Bishop of the Philippines, christened the following babies of the post: Jeanne and Ellen Gibson, Virginia Carman Morrison, Beverly Anne Long, Martha Strawn and Shelby Jett. Monday evening Lieut. Charles W.

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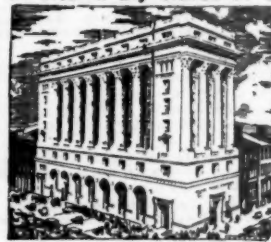
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Morton gave an impromptu dance at the Officers' Club in honor of the guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Marx: Mrs. William Hodgeman, Mrs. and Miss Willis and Mr. McCloud, Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Clark had Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman as luncheon guests Tuesday.

Mrs. George G. Ball entertained at luncheon Tuesday for Meses. Treat, Rhodes, Kennington, Going and Mann. Lieut. and Mrs. Roland A. Isker on Tuesday had as dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Graham and H. B. Gibson. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Sherwood entertained Capt. and Mrs.

D. S. Perry and Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Hartman at dinner Wednesday. Major and Mrs. Bruce E. Brewer gave a dinner party Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Rhodes, Major and Mrs. Crane and Capt. and Mrs. Marx.

Col. and Mrs. A. E. Kennington entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Sims, Capt. Marx, Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond and Clark. Friday the dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Perry were Col. and Mrs. Going, Major and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. S. S. Brown, Miss Waggoman and Capt. R. C. Candee. Major and Mrs. Samuel Kaufman entertained at dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Marn, Lieut. and Mrs. Ward and Morrison.

Capt. and Mrs. Philip H. Sherwood now have with them Mrs. Sherwood's father, Mr. I. P. Burr, of Boston, who arrived recently from the United States. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat entertained at luncheon Sunday for Col. and Mrs. Kennington and Going. Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Clark were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Charles E. Morrison Sunday. Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Sherwood entertained at Sunday dinner for Mr. I. P. Burr, Major and Mrs. John Alden Crane, Lieut. and Mrs. George G. Ball and Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond S. Jett. Major and Mrs. Crane entertained at dinner Monday in honor of Mr. I. P. Burr and for Col. C. E. Reese, Col. and Mrs. Pendleton and Capt. and Mrs. P. H. Sherwood.

NOTES FROM GUAM.

Agana, Guam, L.I., Nov. 15, 1920.

The Guam News Letter, the naval government's publication, of which Lieut. W. B. Onley, U.S.M.C., is editor, relates happenings at this station. On Oct. 30 Guam's palace, the official residence of the Governor, was transformed into the most cosmopolitan of all palaces when a successful fancy dress ball was given by Capt. I. G. Wettengel, U.S.N., Governor of Guam, and Mrs. Wettengel. A galaxy of gaily bedecked people intermingled, making one of the incongruous and yet one of the most beautiful sights that the old palace, of Spanish possession days, ever looked upon. The band let loose such a torrent of jazz that the entire hall was flooded with syncopation, says the News Letter. The Guam fair committee announces that a Chicago moving picture concern is to send operators to Guam for the purpose of making films of the fair to be held early in the summer of 1921.

The Army transport Sherman arrived from San Francisco on Nov. 7, bringing as passengers, among others, Lieut. B. F. Schmidt, U.S.N., Mrs. Schmidt and children; and Lieut. H. R. Phinney, U.S.N., together with ten men of the Navy and 115 non-commissioned officers and men of the Marine Corps. The ship sailed for Manila the same day, her passengers including Capt. L. C. Melville, U.S.M.C.; Lieut. C. E. Bush, W. S. Thompson, C. O. Chandler and Ensign H. R. Colcomb, all U.S.N. The winners of the weekly bridge game held at the Officers' Club on Nov. 2 were Mrs. Bartle, Lieutenant Adams, Miss McNellis, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, Mrs. Ziegler and Mrs. Wells, and on Nov. 9 Lieutenant Phinney, Colonel Bishop, Mrs. Vandenburg, Mrs. Warren, Commander Robnett and Miss Harding.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 9, 1921.

The Friday Afternoon Bridge Club of the 35th Infantry met this week with Mrs. A. E. Ellis. Major and Mrs. F. M. Miller entertained with a bridge party on Tuesday evening. Those present were Majors and Mmes. Bradley, Dannemiller, Everett, Hicks and Howard, Capt. and Mmes. Scobey, Horan and Brown, Mrs. Frank Caum and Lieut. Norman Caum.

Mrs. Donald Tabor entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club of the 17th Cavalry. Capt. Arthur Harrington and Mr. and Mrs. Harrington gave a beach party on Sunday morning, with a swim and a lunch on the beach. They returned to Captain Harrington's quarters for supper. In the party were Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Capt. and Mrs. Ryder, Capt. and Mrs. Farmer, Lieut. and Mrs. Augur, Lieut. and Mrs. Burdick, Mrs. L. J. Reed, Miss V. McCreedy, and Mr. and Mrs. Rudin, of Waialua.

Major and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Frank Caum, Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. C. M. Wells and Lieut. Norman Caum enjoyed bridge at the quarters of Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton. Major and Mrs. O. C. Dickinson, who were stationed at Fort Kamehameha, have come to this post to be with the 13th Field Artillery.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrington and Capt. Arthur Harrington, 13th Field Art., had as their week-end guests Mrs. L. J. Reed and Miss V. McCreedy, of Honolulu. The ladies of the 44th Infantry have formed a club, which will meet every Tuesday at one of the vacant quarters which has been fixed up as a club house. On the last Friday of each month they will entertain with a large tea. Mrs. W. K. Jones was elected president and Mrs. P. L. Lloyd secretary and treasurer.

Lieut. William Crampton, 44th Inf., granted a two months' leave, sailed on the transport Logan this week. On Thursday Mrs. A. Dannemiller entertained the Bridge Club of the 44th Infantry. Present: Mmes. J. F. H. Horan, Frank Caum, G. R. Hicks, O. T. Everett, P. Miller, W. P. Scobey, Stuart Howard, H. C. Brown, Upson, George Koehler and Gillem.

Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained at luncheon in Honolulu for Mrs. E. A. Root, who just arrived with the 27th Infantry from Manila. Col. L. P. Butler entertained a number of his friends at a chess party on Wednesday evening at his quarters in the 35th Infantry.

Col. W. Dashiell, Miss Hudgins, Major and Mrs. S. Schwartz, Capt. and Mrs. S. A. Wood and Lieut. and Mrs. H. M. Monroe enjoyed a musicale given by Col. and Mrs. L. P. Butler. Major and Mrs. A. C. Gillem, jr., recent arrivals on the post, are house guests of Major and Mrs. Stuart Howard.

Mrs. Frederick Glund, a resident of this post for several years, left this week for the island of Kauai to join her husband, who was discharged from the Army and has accepted a position on that island. Miss Patricia Merriman, of the Presidio of San Francisco, is house guest of Major and Mrs. Stuart Howard. Miss Merriman is on her way to visit her uncle in China. Major and Mrs. O. Eisenhardt entertained at bridge on Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. L. P. Butler, Major and Mrs. S. Schwartz, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Stevens, Capt. G. Wight, Mrs. Wight, Lieut. C. M. Wells and Lieut. F. Pearson.

The 27th Infantry arrived from Manila this week on the transport Thomas and has taken the old 25th Infantry quarters in Upper Schofield. On last Friday evening the 44th Infantry gave an informal dance in the amusement hall of the headquarters building.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Jan. 17, 1921.

Col. and Mrs. W. K. Jones entertained at dinner on Friday before the hop given for the 27th Infantry by the 44th for Major and Mrs. A. C. Gillem, Major and Mrs. Stuart Howard, Miss Patricia Merriman and Lieut. E. A. Rudelius.

Col. E. A. Root, 27th Inf., has been put in command of the Provisional Infantry Brigade and has taken the quarters on Hydrangea circle.

Mrs. A. C. Berry entertained the ladies of the 13th Field Artillery at tea on Thursday. Miss Llewellyn Roane was honor guest on Monday at a bridge-tee given by her sister, Mrs. M. R. Fisher. Present: Mmes. Thompson, Milton, Ryder, Forbes, Holmes, Shannon, Hartman, Plummer, Longbrake, Heron, Stockle, Ducat, Drollinger, Sperry, Augur and Miss A. Fuger.

Mrs. D. G. Thompson entertained the 17th Cavalry Wednesday Afternoon Bridge Club this week. Miss Llewellyn Roane, guest of her sister and brother, Capt. and Mrs. Milton Fisher, for the last four months, left on the Manoa this week. Mrs. J. E. Cusack, who is recovering from an operation at the Tripler General Hospital, is expected to be able to return to the post shortly.

An informal bridge party was enjoyed by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. E. Kuhn, Major and Mrs. A. M. Milton, Mrs. Frank Caum, Mrs. Wight and Capt. G. Wight on Wednesday evening with Major and Mrs. Drollinger. Capt. and Mrs. Leon E. Ryder were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Orville Tyler on Thursday evening for dinner.

Lieut. and Mrs. George L. Caldwell gave a bridge party on Wednesday evening in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. W. D. Tabor. Her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wilder, Lieut. and Mmes.



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Stroh and Augur. Mrs. A. M. Ellis entertained the 35th Infantry Bridge Club on Friday. Mrs. J. L. Bradley was hostess on Friday for the ladies of the 44th Infantry at their new clubhouse. On Tuesday Mrs. J. C. Arrowsmith entertained the ladies of the Engineers at a tea.

A bridge party was enjoyed Tuesday evening by Col. W. K. Dashiell, Majors and Mmes. Koehler, Hicks, Venable and Kendall, Capt. and Mmes. Ducat and Wilder, Major McMurdo, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Stroh, Mrs. Wight, Mrs. S. C. Ellis, Miss Blanche Nolan and Capt. G. Wight at the quarters of Major and Mrs. S. Schwartz.

Mrs. F. H. Boucher gave a tea for the ladies of the 13th Field Artillery on Thursday. An Officers' Club has been organized in the 44th Infantry. Major G. T. Everett was elected president, Lieut. R. B. Hutchins secretary, and Capt. S. S. Eberle, Capt. J. C. Gough and Lieut. T. A. Young as board of directors.

Lieut. H. J. Meyer entertained at dinner at Haleiwa on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Pratt, Lieut. and Mrs. Boucher, Miss Sawbridge, Lieut. E. P. Terrell and M. J. Barragan. Mrs. G. R. Koehler was hostess for the 44th Infantry Bridge Club this week. Mrs. S. Schwartz and Mrs. Horan gave several vocal selections.

The transports Sherman and Sheridan arrived in Honolulu on Thursday, bringing many people to be stationed at Schofield. The 11th Field Artillery arrived for station in upper Schofield. Major and Mrs. D. T. Richard and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Eastwood and Lieut.

tenant Gillette arrived for station with the 17th Cavalry.

On Thursday evening the 35th Infantry gave a dance at the pavilion of the Officers' Club in honor of the 27th Infantry, recent arrivals at the post. After the hop Major and Mrs. Drollinger had an informal supper in honor of Miss Blanche Nolan. Their guests were Major and Mrs. Howard, Miss Patricia Merriman, Miss Nolan, Lieutenants Dixby, Shannon, Bruchner, Hardin, Pierce and Stutesman.

Capt. and Mrs. Wood entertained with a bridge party on Sunday evening for Col. W. K. Dashiell, Col. and Mrs. L. P. Butler, Mmes. Schwartz, Ellis, Wight, Capt. and Mmes. Forbes, Stevens, Ellis and Feyler, Lieut. and Mmes. Jones, Evans and Monroe.

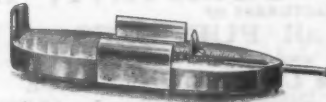
Lieut. and Mrs. Nachman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter. Mr. Ayotte arrived on the China to be the guest of his son, Capt. J. N. Ayotte, 35th Inf.

During the rainy season basketball holds the center of the stage as a sport attraction. In the inter-regimental league the 35th Infantry and the 44th Infantry teams are tied for first place. These teams are the only ones having won all their games. The team from the 27th Infantry is to enter the league in place of the Medical Department team, which has dropped out. This team is expected to tie up the league and is picked as the winner. The officers' team in the Oahu league is making a mark for the post and should finish at the top of the list. The Schofield officers' team played the Fort Kamehameha officers' team at the armory in Honolulu and won by a score of 49 to 14.

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about the teeth.

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decay, loosen and fall
out, or must be ex-
tracted to rid the sys-
tem of the infecting
Pyorrhoea germs.

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and your teeth. Keep
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your dentist often for
tooth and gum in-
spection, and make
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COAL

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Down at Parris Island, S.C., a big marine rookie was
getting initiated into the workings of the Corps. For
hours he had staggered along the road under a pack that
weighed most of a million pounds, had squads easted
and wested for a few more hours, had racked his brains
over the intricacies of guns, and had skinned his right
shoulder raw through target practice. And now they
had hauled him inside for skull work.

The gyrene was all in and his answers to questions
shot at him by the C.O. were about one hundred minus.
Exasperated, the officer shouted.

"Say, haven't you any brains at all?"

The rookie sadly ruminated his days of freedom of
the dim but not distant past.

"You're right, sir," he admitted, ruefully. "Don't
look that way, does it?"—*American Legion Weekly.*

It was Sergeant Boonie, 2d Cav., who "braced" K. D.
Klemm, former colonel of the 129th Field Artillery, on
the street the other day and told him what a good thing
it would be for him to join the Army. The Colonel, an
old Cavalryman from West Point, who is now command-
ing general of a trolley line operating between Kansas

City and Lawrence, Kas., found Sergeant Boonie's talk
convincing, but was a year or two over the age limit
for a new hitch. There's a chance to make a bright
crack about this, but we'll pass it up.—*Diamond Dust.*

From Publication 3, Historical Section, Navy Depart-
ment:

"July 11, 1919. An act authorizing and appropriat-
ing for expenses of N.R.F. schools . . . and en-
listed men shall embrace women enrolled in the naval
service."—*American Legion Weekly.*